

سكرا في الام

Neve Shalom: Legacy of fear, pain

Page 5

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16518 Tuesday, May 12, 1987 • Iyar 13, 5747 • Ramadan 15, 1407 NIS 0.80 (Eilat NIS 0.70)

Olé!
Israel
Page 7



Barbie strikes poses at his trial

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
and Agencies

LYON. — The trial of Klaus Barbie, who became known as the "Butcher of Lyon" as the Nazi Gestapo chief of the city, opened yesterday amid tight security precautions.

Barbie, 73, a balding old man dressed in a dark gray suit, a light blue shirt and tie, struck poses for the press, alongside his lawyer Jacques Verges.

As president of the court, Judge Andre Cerdini allowed the filming to go on. Lawyer Verges got up, turned around and started to speak with his client in French. Barbie looked straight at the cameras, with a smirk on his face. A smile remained on his face as the court assessors read through the long list of names of the witnesses.

After the photographers were asked to leave the court, Judge Cerdini asked the accused: "Do you understand enough French to be able to follow the debates? Barbie's translator said that "Mr. Barbie wants to speak German."

But when the court started to probe the identity of the accused, Barbie answered the questions in French. Asked about his name, Barbie said: "Altman Klaus."

"You said your father's name was Barbie, why is your name Altman?" asked the judge.

"I was a naturalized Bolivian citizen under both names. Altman and Barbie," said Barbie.

One of the 43 lawyers representing the civil plaintiffs asked Barbie why he was calling himself "Altman," since in 1983, after his extradition from Bolivia, he had acknowledged that he was "Barbie." The accused calmly said in German: "I don't want to answer that question."

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to drawing the members of the nine-person jury. Barbie's lawyer rejected two persons, probably because of their age: they were already adults in the days of World War II. Once the relatively young jurors were chosen, the long reading of the charges began.

As Barbie went on trial for crimes against humanity, the authorities in this central French town expressed fear of possible violence from right-wing groups.

The trial has brought over 800 reporters from all over the world to Lyon, where a courtroom has been specially fitted out with cameras to film the proceedings.

The trial is expected to last some two months.

Meanwhile, a huge temporary memorial to the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust was inaugurated in a ceremony near the trial taking place in the Palais de Justice.

The structure is modelled on Jerusalem's Yad Vashem memorial.

French-Jewish writer Marek Halter, and his friends erected the memorial with the help of Lyon's mayor, Françoise Collobert.

Tass news agency reported two Soviet citizens were sentenced to death by firing squad yesterday on charges of collaborating with Nazi Germany in the murder of about 100,000 Jews during World War Two.

Tass said the two men, named as Borshevsky and Kotovitch, were sentenced after a four-day trial in Minsk, capital of the republic of Byelorussia.

Borshevsky and Kotovitch, then aged 20 and 18, had taken part in the execution in Minsk of Jews from Byelorussia and parts of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, Tass said.



Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg walks past the flag bearer during yesterday's welcome ceremony at Jerusalem's Wohl Rose Garden. See story, Page 2. (Brian Hendler)

McFarlane: Israel was against aid to Contras

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — Former White House national security adviser Robert McFarlane yesterday said that in 1984 Israel twice turned down official U.S. requests that it directly assist the Contra rebels fighting the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

As a result, McFarlane said, the administration turned to Saudi Arabia, which did in fact agree to provide roughly \$30 million in cash contributions to the rebels.

At the time, the administration was barred by law from directly or indirectly providing military assistance to the Contras.

McFarlane made these disclosures during his testimony before the joint House-Senate select committee on

the Iran-Contra affair, which yesterday entered its second week of nationally-televised hearings.

Neither Israel nor Saudi Arabia was mentioned by name by McFarlane or members of the panel: Israel was simply described as "Country One" with Saudi Arabia's being "Country Two." But congressional sources later confirmed that the two countries were indeed Israel and Saudi Arabia.

McFarlane's remarks tended to back up repeated Israeli assertions that it was not involved in "directly" aiding the Contras.

But authoritative U.S. sources insisted that there was still a considerable body of documented evidence before the investigatory committee

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Soldiers eject settlers from Patriarchs' Cave

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of settlers yesterday tried to break into the main prayer hall in the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron and remove Moslem prayer carpets from the shrine, a military spokesman said.

IDF soldiers blocked the settlers as they were making their way into the hall which also serves as a mosque.

The settlers entered another room and tried to take out the carpets, but were driven out by the soldiers. At the entrance to the cave, the demonstrators began shouting before they were finally dispersed, the spokesman said.

Charges are to be brought against

Gush Emunim Secretary-General Daniella Weiss for her part in a rampage last week in Kalkiya following a petrol bomb attack near the West Bank town.

Police, who completed their investigation yesterday, said Weiss would be charged with entering a closed military zone, damaging property, and disorderly conduct in a public place.

Weiss has also been summoned for questioning about her organization of an illegal counter-demonstration at a Peace Now march in Jerusalem on Sunday.

In Kalkiya yesterday, IDF troops blocked off alleys to prevent the possibility of petrol bomb attacks.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

IDF ordered to act against 'insulters'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

Chief of General Staff Dan Shomron has instructed army commanders to immediately file complaints against anyone who clashes with soldiers or insults them. He also asked Police Inspector-General David Kraus to give top priority to investi-

gating such complaints.

The decision follows the recent incident in which West Bank settlers broke through army roadblocks and insulted soldiers. The settlers were holding a violent protest in the West Bank town of Kalkiya following a petrol bomb attack on an Israeli vehicle.

Despite last-minute U.S. intervention

Likud ministers won't budge, more talks soon

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

A last-minute effort by the Reagan administration failed to budge Likud senior ministers, opposed to the convening of an international Middle East peace conference during an inner cabinet meeting yesterday. The ten ministers — five Likud and five Labour — recessed after meeting for four hours without a decision. They are due to renew their debate tomorrow morning.

After the meeting, in which Foreign Minister Shimon Peres presented his plan for the conference, Labour and Likud sources said that there had been no movement towards compromise from either side.

Peres is understood to be determined to wind up the debate one way or another by Wednesday night, when he is due to leave for a week-long trip to the U.S. One report suggested that Peres would cancel or postpone the trip if the inner cabinet rejected his proposals or dragged out the debate without resolution.

Likud sources early yesterday declined to confirm that a message had reached Prime Minister Shamir and Peres from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Sunday evening, in which the American had clearly reiterated Washington's support for Peres' initiative to convene an international conference.

Later, in the evening, sources in the Prime Minister's Office condemned what they termed "the leak by Peres's people" of the Shultz message, which, the sources said, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering had handed over to Shamir cautioning against leaking it to the press.

Observers suggested yesterday that the Likud was still fighting a desperate "rear-guard action" to try to keep from the Israeli public the knowledge that the U.S. had swung behind Peres and his plan for a conference.

In the message, Shultz said that he was convinced that there was no chance of achieving direct Israeli-Arab talks without the device of an international conference. The U.S., basing itself on the understandings reached with Jordan that the conference would lead to direct talks and would not have powers to impose terms, supports the convening of the conference. Shultz wrote.

Shultz reiterated Washington's support of a 1975 U.S. commitment in which the U.S. assured Israel that it would not negotiate with the PLO until and unless that organization recognized UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and renounced terrorism.

Moreover, Shultz expressed understanding for Israel's position and conditions regarding Soviet participation in the conference. Shultz also reiterated America's commitment to working actively towards increasing Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

At yesterday's inner cabinet session, Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon was reported to have spoken vigorously and at length against the conference, saying it would lead to a withdrawal to the 1967 borders and to a return to an age of terrorist attacks on Israel.

Israel TV reported last night that there was a proposal to set up a "committee of two" — composed of Peres and Shamir — which would try to work out a compromise between the two parties' positions.

Speaking on Israel TV last night, Housing Minister David Levy said that Labour had negotiated with the U.S. and Jordan a plan and was now presenting the Likud with a fait accompli. The fait accompli, he said, was accompanied by a threat: that if the Likud did not accept the international conference proposal, Labour would break up the government.

Labour Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman said he hoped and believed that the controversy would lead to a coalition crisis and early elections, in which the people would be asked to decide about the future of the peace process and the state of Israel.

Former prime minister Menachem Begin was quoted by Israel radio as opposing the international conference and supporting the position of the Likud bloc, which he founded.

"He said the international conference to which he agreed in the past was held under completely different conditions and subsequently the Camp David accords had been signed," the radio reported.

The Chief Rabbinate yesterday joined debate over the peace conference with a statement declaring that "the land of Israel will remain whole and under Israeli rule, free to be settled by its people."

Two more top officials to quit Bank Leumi

Post Economic Staff

Two top officers will be leaving Bank Leumi shortly, the board announced last night in a carefully worded statement.

The board said it had recommended that the bank's chief international controller, Ya'acov Hirsh, take early retirement sometime before the end of the year and that its chief legal adviser, Ze'ev Sher, leave his post. In a statement released by the bank, it was reported that Leumi Chairman Meir Heth had agreed to offer Sher another senior position within the Leumi Group.

The board also decided that from now on the post of bank legal adviser be filled from someone outside Leumi senior ranks, and maintain an independent role within the management. In the meantime, the board said both men would remain at their posts with its full support and that of Leumi's recently appointed chief executive officer,

Zadik Bino.

In a pointed addition to its statement, the board said the two departures should not be interpreted in the light of recent events at the bank.

Newspapers have in recent weeks published leaks from bank sources that have portrayed an ongoing purge of senior management officers by Bino. Bino took over in the wake of controversy surrounding the compensation of senior officers at Leumi and the other commercial banks.

Despite the newspaper reports, only Leumi's former finance chief Haim Buchsbaum has been rumored to have been forced out by the Leumi board, although officially he resigned.

Hirsh was one of the executives whose resignation was demanded by the bank's works committee several months ago because of the role he played in the compensation controversy. Sher had not been linked to it.

Thatcher sets June 11 for British elections

By DAVID HOROVITZ, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Margaret Thatcher yesterday named June 11 as the day on which she will go to the country in the hope of winning a third term as British prime minister.

After a meeting with cabinet colleagues yesterday morning, Conservative leader Thatcher drove to Buckingham Palace, formally asking the queen to dissolve Parliament next Monday, leaving just three weeks for the election campaign. (See story, Page 3).

Most opinion polls put the Conservatives at least 10 per cent ahead of the Labour opposition, with the Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance a further five points behind.

But all party leaders declared yesterday that they could win the election, with Labour's Neil Kinnock welcoming the "opportunity to put an end to these years of run down."

Thatcher's decision to call the election a full year earlier than necessary reflects her confidence that the broad upturn in the economy, the falling order books, the slide in unemployment and the cuts in income tax will prove sufficient to secure her safe reelection with a workable majority in the House of Commons.

She has also been prompted to go to the country early by the disarray in Labour ranks and the excellent Conservative performance in local council elections held in England and Wales last week.

Although the Conservatives were expected to lose several hundred council seats, they actually emerged with 78 net gains, and it was Labour that suffered the loss of 220 seats.

The Thatcher government now has just one week to try to steer outstanding legislation through the House.

Novik's secret visit to Europe

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Vice Premier Shimon Peres's foreign policy adviser, Dr. Nimrod Novik, made a secret visit to a European country over the weekend.

Novik, back at his desk yesterday, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the mission has been "important" and implied that it was connected to the diplomacy surrounding a possible Middle East peace conference.

He said he had been "in Europe," but would not say whether Western or Eastern. He said he had reported to Peres, and "presumed" that Peres in turn had reported on the results of his mission to Prime Minister Shamir.

Novik flies tomorrow night with Peres to Washington.

Tindemans hints at talks minus the PLO

Visiting Belgian Foreign Minister

Leo Tindemans yesterday drew a sharp — and pointed — distinction between possible PLO "association" and "participation" in a prospective international conference, reinforcing the feeling that Foreign Minister Peres has persuaded the EC to support PLO-less peace talks.

Tindemans, the president of the EC's Council of Ministers, arrived in Israel on Saturday night following a series of meetings with Egyptian, Saudi and Jordanian leaders. At a press conference, yesterday, and in a subsequent interview in Jerusalem, Tindemans said that these Arab states now regard "direct PLO representation as an obstacle to the conference."

Tindemans also revealed that the U.S., the EC and the Middle Eastern countries are currently toying with the idea of convening two "parallel" international conferences — a political one, to seek a Middle East peace settlement, and an economic one to work on ways to improve the economic lot of the inhabitants of the territories and, perhaps, of the Middle East in general.

Tindemans, who came here directly from Jordan, said that he had received the impression that the Jordanians were continuously "in contact" with the Syrians to try to resolve the outstanding obstacles to convening the conference, and "are trying to reach agreement with Syria."

The EC, stressed Tindemans, had "never" asserted that the PLO must participate in peace talks. In the 1980 Venice Declaration, the Western European bloc had merely posed PLO "association" in such talks,

Meeting with Sneh

Jerusalem Post Staff

Leo Tindemans yesterday became the first high-ranking Western official to meet publicly with the military governor of the West Bank.

"I have few prejudices and I learned a lot," Tindemans told Agence France Presse following his 50-minute meeting with Tar-Aluf (Brig.-Gen.) Ephraim Sneh at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

A smiling Sneh said he "did not see why this meeting would be called historic." He added that he had previously met with Western diplomats but refused to give names.

Egged plans to start night strike today

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — The Egged bus cooperative announced plans yesterday for a partial strike beginning at 8 tonight to protest against what is termed the Transport Ministry's withholding of funds.

Egged spokesman Dedi Golan said the strike would only affect urban lines, and only at night. Normal service will be provided during the day.

The Transport Ministry said yesterday that all funds due to Egged, in the form of subsidies and other aid, has already been transferred to the company.

In addition, Pinhas Ben-Shaul, Transport Ministry comptroller, sent Egged a telegram threatening to take legal action if service were disrupted.

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Irving Berlin, the musical legend who gave the world more than 1,000 songs including "White Christmas," "Easter Parade" and "God Bless America," celebrated his 99th birthday yesterday.

His wife of 60 years, Ellin Mackay Berlin, and two of their three daugh-

IN PERSON BENNY MORRIS

"which is not the same as being present" at them, he said.

"Let's stick to the verb 'associate'," he said. Tindemans suggested, for example, that a "mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation" to the conference that "could be in contact with the PLO" would fulfill the "association" requirement.

Jordan, Tindemans said, was "against PLO participation in the conference" and did not want "leading elements of the PLO in the (prospective) mixed delegation."

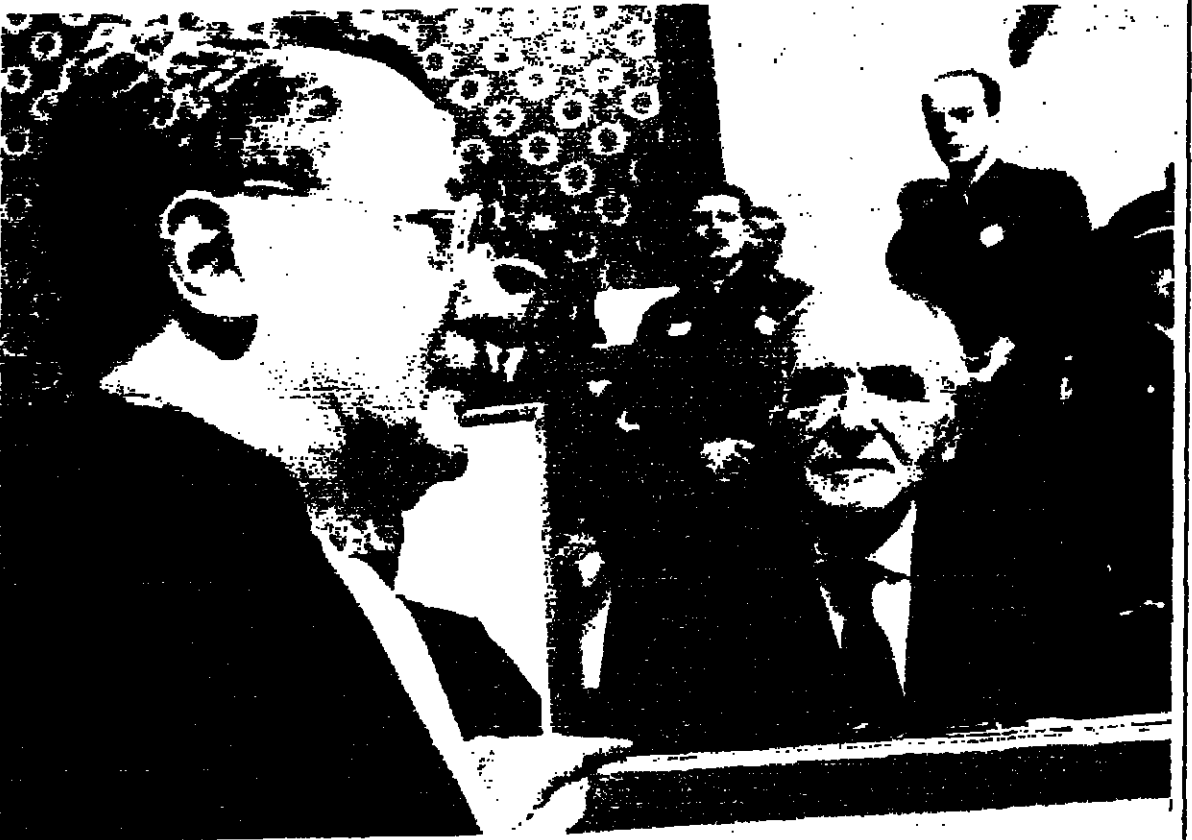
Egypt, he added, favoured the "mixed delegation" concept and did not suggest that the PLO should be represented in the delegation. The Saudis, he said, also favoured a mixed delegation and asserted that the conference should be based on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 (which have so far been rejected by the PLO).

His separate talks with King Hussein and Peres left Tindemans with the "impression" that the two leaders had a good idea about "interesting (Palestinians)" who would par-

(Continued on Page 3)



Leo Tindemans (Rivka Pinder)



Jacques Verges (left), defence lawyer for Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, at the opening of the trial in Lyon yesterday. (AFP telephoto)

WE'RE CLOSED

Due to renovations at The Jerusalem Post and our move to larger offices, The Book Department will be closed to the public today until Sunday morning, May 17 at 8:30 a.m.

Mail orders will be processed as usual.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

The BookDept.
The Jerusalem Post

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	11.5.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	4	39	14	57
BRUSSELS	4	39	14	57
BUDAPEST	4	39	14	57
CHICAGO	16	41	19	66
COPENHAGEN	5	41	22	73
FRANKFURT	5	41	22	73
GENEVA	10	20	20	66
Helsinki	4	39	14	57
HONG KONG	23	73	20	66
JORDAN	9	46	34	66
LEON	16	41	22	73
LONDON	7	41	22	73
MAURIT	7	41	22	73
MONTREAL	15	29	40	66
NEW YORK	15	29	40	66
OSLO	2	36	12	54
PARIS	7	41	22	73
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	43	29	84
SÃO PAULO	9	41	22	73
STOCKHOLM	5	41	22	73
TOKYO	17	43	29	84
TORONTO	16	41	22	73
VIENNA	10	20	20	66
ZURICH	8	41	22	73

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	54	10-16	18
Golan	48	6-18	20
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safed	—	—	—
Haifa Port	72	13-21	22
Tiberias	45	11-26	27
Nazareth	62	11-19	21
Afula	57	9-22	24
Shomron	52	9-19	21
Tel Aviv	68	14-21	23
B-G Airport	57	12-22	24
Jericho	37	12-28	30
Gaza	60	14-21	23
Beer Sheva	56	10-22	25
Eilat	19	17-30	32

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Speaker of the Knesset, Shlomo Hillel, yesterday received at the Knesset a delegation from the Agriculture Committee of the Bundestag. The group were hosted at lunch at the Knesset by Deputy Speaker Dov Ben-Meir, MK.

Members of the Weizmann Institute executive council were dinner guests of the Institute's president, Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky, on Sunday evening, and were dinner guests of Council Chairman and Mrs. Moshe Porath yesterday evening.

Catalonia President, Jordi Pujol I Soley and his wife, last week visited the Weizmann Institute as guests of its president, Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky. In Mr. Pujol's party were, among others, Catalan Minister of Agriculture, Josep Miro I Ardevol; Catalan Minister of Commerce and Tourism, Joaquim Molins I Amat; Catalan Minister of Culture, Joaquim Ferrer I Roca; Spanish Ambassador to Israel, Pedro Lopez Aguirre Bengoa and Israel Ambassador to Spain, Shmuel Hadas.

Among the guests at a luncheon given by Prof. Dvoretzky in honour of Mr. Pujol were institute professors Henryk Eisenberg, Itzhak Tseruya, Richard Hornreich and Mr. David Moushine.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Irene and Mr. Hyman Kreitman, chairman, Ben-Gurion University Foundation, guests of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, to participate in the 17th annual Board of Governors meeting.

Balas still in prison, fails to post

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Financier David Balas remained in prison yesterday, three days after the Supreme Court ordered his release on bail, because his lawyers were still unable to post the NIS 1 million bond required by the court.

Today will mark a full year since Balas was detained. He is charged with defrauding the United Kibbutz Movement of \$29m.

Balas's lawyers have been trying unsuccessfully to obtain a bank guarantee for the NIS 1m. to submit to the court. They may ask the court today to change the bail terms.

Suspected wife beater gets bail after promise

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A man suspected of beating his wife in order to force her to have an abortion was ordered released on NIS 7,500 bail yesterday by the magistrates court here.

The police agreed to the release, on the condition that the suspect promise not to attack his wife or other family members again.

According to the police, the man had demanded that his wife have an abortion. When she refused, he allegedly threw a chair at her stomach, causing her to bleed and thus necessitating an abortion.

MK Porush's son dies of heart attack

Rabbi Eliahu Hillel Porush, the 49-year-old son of Agudat Yisrael MK Menahem Porush, died of a heart attack yesterday afternoon in the ultra-Orthodox party's Jerusalem office.

Eliahu Porush was one of the leading Agudat Yisrael activists in the capital. The funeral was held last night. (Itim)

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Jordan believes 'talks could begin by September'

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

LONDON. — Jordan has never been more confident about prospects for an international peace conference on the Middle East, and believes that it might be held as early as September, it was reported here yesterday.

In a report from Amman, the Independent quoted Jordanian officials as saying that a peace conference could be arranged from September, provided Prime Minister Shamir dropped his opposition.

The officials stated that the question of Palestinian representation at a conference has been resolved, believing that the PLO would attend either in its own right or through proxies.

They said that conditions for a conference have never been better, and that the different parties have

never been so ready to meet. Jordanian newspapers said yesterday that Israel would bear the blame for missing a chance for peace if it rejected the idea of a peace conference.

"The Israelis will themselves have to take the blame," said the English-language *Jordan Times*, while accusing the Israeli government of spreading lies and waging propaganda campaigns to weaken Arab ranks.

In New York, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said yesterday that very deep differences remain over the convening of an international Middle East peace conference.

Perez de Cuellar added, however, that he detected greater flexibility among the prospective participants.

In his report to the UN Security Council and General Assembly, Perez de Cuellar did not elaborate on the divisions.

Three groups demonstrate

Three separate groups demonstrated yesterday in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem during the inner cabinet debate on Vice Premier Shimon Peres's proposals for an international peace conference.

First on the scene were counselors of the Labour Party-linked Hano'ar Ha'oved Vehalomed youth movement, who said they planned a

series of demonstrations in favour of Peres's proposals.

A group of Tehiya activists arrived later with placards bearing slogans such as "An international peace conference is a recipe for national suicide."

Kach members demonstrated against any negotiations with Jordan. (Itim)

Grand Duke wishes Israel 'a well-deserved peace'

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

Grand Duke John of Luxembourg expressed his hope that Israel would enjoy a lasting and well-deserved peace, as he addressed the state dinner given in his honour last night at Beit Hanassi by President Herzog.

The audience — which included Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar and members of the cabinet — heard the president in his welcome to the grand duke state that "you have arrived in Israel in the midst of a debate on peace which will be resolved either way, but it is the

only country in the area where the voice of the people will decide this major issue."

The grand duke said was cannot bring peace. "As a small country we have learned that security cannot last without confidence," he said.

The president paid tribute to Luxembourg's support of Israel at the UN and in the European Community, as well as in furthering the cause of Soviet Jewry. Herzog said Luxembourg demonstrated to Israel that "smallness is not a disadvantage in the world dominated by the great powers."

Liver-transplant girl recovering in London

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Liver transplant patient Moran Kadosh is slowly recovering from her operation, able now to sit up in her hospital bed and to speak a few words to her parents.

Moran, who will be four on Friday, was flown to England a week later at Cambridge's Addenbrooke's Hospital.

She is well enough now to smile for the British pressmen who have followed her case carefully since passengers on her El Al flight raised £45,000 towards her medical costs.

Moran now has a good chance of making a full recovery, a spokesman for the hospital said. He added that 75 per cent of children receiving liver transplants are fit and well a year after the operation.

Meanwhile, at King's College Hospital in London, another little Israeli girl, Dana Beitov, was yesterday described as being in "reasonably stable" condition.

Dana, a three-year-old from Ofakim, arrived in England last week for treatment of a liver problem. (See related story on page 4).

McFARLANE

(Continued from Page One)

that Israel had made weapons available to the Contras "indirectly." The evidence is said to show that Israel had in fact sold weapons to Honduras and other Central American countries which provided the required "end-use" certificates but then passed them on to the Contras.

Israel, the sources said, was well-aware that the weapons, including Soviet-made equipment captured in Lebanon and purchased from Poland or elsewhere on the international market, were destined for the Contras.

Much of this evidence, the sources added, would surface during the course of these congressional hearings, which are scheduled to continue until late July or early August. One pro-Israeli senator familiar with the already-obtained evidence said privately that Israel would be "embarrassed" by many of these disclosures. He did not want to elaborate.

McFarlane recalled a meeting in February or March of 1984 with someone he described as his Israeli "counterpart." He did not name that person, although observers assumed he was referring to David Kimche, who was then director-general of the Foreign Ministry.

According to McFarlane's account, the Israeli official had come to Washington in the hope of winning administration support for an expansion of Israeli developmental assistance programmes in the Caribbean. Israel, McFarlane said, was hoping to qualify for U.S. Agency for International Development agricultural and water development projects in that region.

Those were "totally above-board" deals, McFarlane said, "because Country One is quite good at each of those problems."

Later, then-Central Intelligence Agency director William Casey sent a memorandum to McFarlane asking that he go back to the Israeli government with a second request for Contra aid. In his memo, Casey said that Israel should be informed that if it helped the Contras, and if the Contras then defeated the Sandinista regime, Israel would be "recognized" by the new Nicaraguan government.

McFarlane said he asked one of his NSC staff assistants, Howard Teicher, to ask Israel to reconsider. But again, Israel turned down the request. "I didn't expect it to [accept]," McFarlane said.

SOLDIERS

(Continued from Page One)

Scores of suspects have been rounded up in the town for questioning and security forces have intensified their search for persons involved in a spate of fire-bomb attacks near the town.

Some 250 pupils from Jewish settlements near Kalkilya marched yesterday from Kfar Sava to the memorial monument near Alfei Menashe where Ofra Moses was killed in a petrol bomb attack last month. Pupils from Kfar Sava were banned from participating by the mayor. He said that the march into the West Bank, under the slogan "Five Minutes from Kfar Sava," was intended to make political capital from a security issue. Many schools had earlier cancelled their participation out of concern for the pupils' safety.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, two Palestinians from the Debaisha refugee camp were detained for six months on Sunday night. They were accused of incitement, stone-throwing and activity on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. About 60 Palestinians are presently being held under administrative detention.

Key figures in Gush Emunim are expected to move for the ouster of secretary-general Daniella Weiss on Thursday at a meeting of the movement's expanded secretariat. Weiss and Rabbi Moshe Levinger held intensive consultations yesterday at the Gush Emunim offices in Jerusalem to formulate a response to the "revolt of the moderates" inside the movement.



The wife and daughter of Yuri Shpeizman, the Soviet refusenik who died in Vienna on Sunday en route to Israel, embrace yesterday at Ben-Gurion Airport. Mrs. Shpeizman was with her husband when he died. (Below) The daughter Margarita Levin, who fought for her father's release since her arrival in Israel in 1977, weeps over his hat. (Israel Sun)



Sharp exchanges intrude into expert's technical evidence

By ERNIE MAYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Demjanjuk trial has again proved that long stretches of technical questioning that bore listeners are liable to burst into high drama at any moment.

This is what happened yesterday. Defence counsel John Gill was continuing his cross-examination of prosecution witness Gideon Epstein, the U.S. documents expert, who had testified at earlier Demjanjuk trials. With skillful and extremely detailed questions he tried to undermine Epstein's authentication of the Streibel and Teufel signatures on the Trawniki ID card.

After two hours chief defence counsel Mark O'Connor took over the cross-examination. He asked Epstein about a lecture on the Demjanjuk trial he had given in August 1981 to members of an organization of document experts. The implication was that this had been highly improper.

Epstein said: "There was nothing wrong with what I said. It was all a matter of public record. My lawyers told me that I was not violating any law."

O'Connor: "Were you aware at the time that the case was being appealed?"



Epstein: "In hindsight I now say that I should perhaps have waited, but at the time it seemed okay."

O'Connor: "Who advised you?"

There was an objection to this question by prosecutor Michael Shaked.

O'Connor explained himself. "I think it's important for us to know, so we can judge the witness's attitude correctly or the political aspects of the matter."

Court president Dov Levin overruled the question.

But O'Connor persisted. He brought up the Frank Walus case, in which 11 eye-witnesses had identified a U.S. citizen of Polish extraction as a former SS man. The suspect had his innocence proved through documents later on.

Levin wanted to know whether Epstein had also testified in the Walus case. "Unless he did, the

(Continued on page 9)

Some schools open late today

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Many of the country's schools will open at 9 a.m. today as members of the Histadrut Teachers' Union stage a one-hour warning strike to protest against plans to cut the education budget.

The strike will affect kindergartens, elementary schools, teachers' training colleges and junior and high school classes whose teachers belong to the union.

This may be only the beginning of

class disruptions. The union threatens additional measures if teachers are fired, or if negotiations on a new contract (to replace the one which expired on March 31) don't get under way soon. The rival Secondary School Teachers' Association has threatened sanctions on the same issues as well as a general strike next week — during matriculation exams — if the Treasury carries out its threat not to give the Education Ministry its monthly budget allotment due on Friday.

Warning by Finance Minister Nissim

Pay rises this year will 'endanger economy'

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

Any increase in wages in the coming year will endanger the country's hard-won economic stability, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim told the Knesset yesterday in what amounted to a progress report — cum forecast of economic policies.

Nissim pleaded with workers and manufacturers alike not to rock the economic boat and to restrain both wage and price demands if they wished to continue to benefit from this drop in inflation. Prices, he said, should in some instances be lowered.

The public, he urged, must be encouraged to save, and the government would move in this direction when the time came to redeem the "arrangement" bank shares in October. But the government would honour all its commitments in regard to the shares, Nissim said.

He hinted that the Treasury was giving consideration to the future control over the banks and indicated that proposals would soon be tabled before the cabinet.

He spoke of greater liberalization in the capital market as an aid to continued growth, and vowed that he would continue to withstand pressures to exceed budget limits on

state spending. But for many MKs, the economic debate was, as Mapam's Yair Tsa-han said, but a cover-up for the government's failure to bring the international peace conference proposals forward for discussion. Indeed, said the Mapam MK, without peace there could be no long-term economic welfare.

And from the right, Shas's Yitzhak Peretz, who created a media storm last week by saying that he favoured early elections if that would advance the cause of peace, yesterday did a turn-around and said he opposed elections because of the harm they would do to the economy.

That was also the line taken by the Likud's Yehoshua Matza, who congratulated the government for starting the summer session with an economic debate: "Perhaps that will bring Peres back to a sense of what counts."

Yet clearly, it was the international conference that was on members' minds, far more than grey economic issues. Deputy Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidov closed the session early when only three MKs remained in the chamber, and one of those was Nissim. It was not an auspicious start to the new session.

Pollard committee split along party lines

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset subcommittee investigating the Pollard affair seems likely to split along party lines.

Sources in the subcommittee say the three Alignment members want the findings to relate to the combined ministerial responsibilities of Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Shamir and Yitzhak Rabin.

On the other hand, the three Likud members want the panel's conclusions to reflect the individual responsibility of each of the ministers. This is because they believe Shamir has less to fear.

The seventh member of the subcommittee, the National Religious Party's Yosef Burg, is currently abroad on a speaking tour.

The subcommittee will not meet this week, and its chairman, Abba Eban, is waiting for the written findings of all the panel. According to the sources, Eban sent the subcommittee's members a questionnaire which related to the activities of all the people involved in the affair, including the political echelon and those involved in the operational aspects of Pollard's spying. (Pollard's brother, page 4.)

Police dissuade man from sixth-floor suicide jump

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. — Police yesterday coaxed a man back from a sixth-floor ledge at City Hall, after pleading with him for nearly two hours not to jump.

Several hundred people gathered in Kikar Malchei Yisrael as Emmanuel Oshri, 40, threatened to jump unless he was granted a meeting with Yossi Pollack, a former commander at the Ramle prison, where Oshri's brother is serving a life sentence for murder.

At one point, Oshri sat down and dangled his feet over the edge. Police, who rushed to the site shortly after Oshri climbed through a sixth-floor office window at 11:15 a.m., had already inflated a safety mattress beneath him.

Police Deputy Commander Rahamim Dori tried to persuade Oshri

not to jump. Oshri complained that he was having problems with the police and asked that his friend, a man named Kadosh, mediate between them.

When Kadosh arrived, at around 1:15 p.m., Oshri agreed to go back inside the building and accompany Dori to the police station where he was later released.

Oshri, who runs a watermelon stand in the Carmel Market and has a criminal record, told a reporter that the police were giving him a hard time. He did not elaborate.

Oshri's brother, Tuvia, was convicted of murder in 1981 and sentenced to life imprisonment which he is serving at the Ramle prison. It was unclear whether Oshri's request to speak with former Ramle commander Pollack had any connection to his brother.

Soviet 'No' to Syrian missile plea

Post Middle East Staff

The Soviet Union has refused to supply Syria with advanced SS-22 surface-to-surface missiles that have a range of 800 kilometres, according to a report in the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas*.

The newspaper said that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev turned down Syria President Hafez Assad's

request for the missiles during Assad's recent visit to Moscow.

But Gorbachev did promise to supply Assad with a "reasonable" number of Scud-2 surface-to-surface missiles, which have a range of 480 kms, the newspaper said. Syria reportedly told the Soviets it needed the SS-22s to counter Israeli capabilities.

Our beloved mother and grandmother of four generations

ROSA MEISEL

née Meyer
passed away in Stuttgart on May 8, 1987,
in her 99th year.
The funeral will take place in Stuttgart
on May 13.

Margot Fürst née Meisel — daughter
Elin Fürst — grandson
Birute H. Stern née Fürst — granddaughter
Daughters and grandchildren

We deeply mourn the death of our beloved son and brother

MICHAEL DAVID BIRNS

age 39
on May 8, 1987, Iyar 9, 5747

Jack and Shayne Birns — daughter
Jeff and Debbie Birns — daughter
Rebecca Birns — daughter
Jerusalem and Los Angeles
Ellav and Jacki Bar-Hai, Kfar Adumim

The Zionist Organization of America

and the
Israel District of the ZOA
deeply mourn the passing of

ETHEL SITKOFF

Savoyon

A veteran member of our Organization and the beloved wife of Louis Sitkoff, a distinguished ZOA Leader and the former President of the Long Island ZOA Region.
We extend our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

Genscher sure U.S. to consult Nato

Soviet arms bid 'worth study'

WASHINGTON. - West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said yesterday after meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz, that he believes the U.S. will consult its Nato allies to work out a joint position on medium-range missiles in Europe rather than sign a pact with the Soviets without European support.

Hours before leaving Bonn for Washington on Sunday, Genscher said a recent offer by the Soviet Union to eliminate shorter range missiles from Europe was "worth examining carefully." He also said that it was "worth closing ranks with the Americans over a decision as important" as disarmament.

The West German coalition government is openly split over the arms offer, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Conservative allies against it and Genscher's liberal Free Democrat Party in favour.

Genscher said in due time the Germans would announce their position but the Americans were not putting them under time pressure. Shultz, in an article published in *Time* magazine yesterday, said the U.S. would benefit from a U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit intermediate-range missiles along the lines of one currently being negotiated.

His comments were in response to criticism by former president Richard Nixon and former secretary of state Henry Kissinger over such an agreement, which President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are expected to sign at a summit meeting later this year.

In the article, Shultz tried to allay fears that such an agreement "would render our overall deterrent capabilities more vulnerable."

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the offi-

cial news agency Tass said the Soviet Union decided to join a UN convention which commits signatories to taking measures to prevent and combat the taking of hostages.

The convention, adopted by consensus by the UN General Assembly in New York in December 1979, about six weeks after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Teheran by Islamic students, undertakes to punish hostage-takers "by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences."

Also in Moscow yesterday, British Labour politician Denis Healey opened two days of talks with Soviet officials. British embassy sources said.

Healey is in Moscow to discuss disarmament issues with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Central Committee Secretary Anatoly Dobrynin, the sources said. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Lived 18 years after heart transplant

MARSEILLE (Reuters). - Emmanuel Vitria, 67, who used to describe himself as the happiest man in the world, died yesterday after living for a record 18 years with the heart of another man beating in his chest.

Vitria's death came two weeks after he was admitted to hospital in his native Marseille suffering from dilation of the heart's ventricular arteries, Dr. Raoul Monties told reporters.

The fast-talking, jaunty grandfather received the heart of a 20-year-old marine killed in a road accident on November 27, 1968. He told an interviewer in 1975: "I get an extra thrill out of everything I do... I am the happiest man in the world."

He became the longest-surviving heart transplant patient in 1977 when an American woman who was operated on one month before him died of a heart attack.

Vitria ignored doctors' recommendations by smoking and drinking, but once turned down a large cash offer to smoke a cigarette in a television advertisement in respect for the donor's parents.

Christian Barnard, the South African surgeon who pioneered heart transplants in 1967, once met Vitria and expressed astonishment at his lifestyle, which included daily intake of alcohol and a good appetite for rich French cuisine.

Monties said Vitria's endurance was an important and encouraging boost for cardiac surgery and the donation of body organs.

Labour still in disarray

Pre-election polls put Tories ahead

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher seems certain to romp home to victory in Britain's general election on June 11. The polls are all firmly in her favour, the economic indicators bode well, and her main opposition, the Labour Party, is still in some disarray after the much-publicized dismissal of Sharon Atkin, a prospective parliamentary candidate who branded the party "racist."

But Thatcher would do well to consider the events of 17 years ago, when Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson called elections on the basis of similarly soaring opinion poll ratings and highly favourable local election results.

The pollsters expected Wilson to win with a majority of between 50 and 100 seats, and with a week to go before the June 18, 1970 vote, the polls had him 12 per cent ahead of the Conservatives.

Those predictions, however, proved wide off the mark, and Conservative leader Edward Heath was returned to power, with a majority of 31 seats.

If the pundits could have been so far out then, in the days of the two-party system, there is every possibility of inaccuracy now that the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance has transformed political configurations.

The Alliance has been promising to break through for six or seven years now, picking up numerous by-election victories. But it has been constrained by the "first past the post" constituency system from transforming 25 per cent support in the polls into proportionate representation in the House of Commons.

Although the campaign will be relatively short - there are just three weeks from the dissolution of parliament to polling day - the signs are that it may be dirty, with much of the Conservative-Labour battle likely to

focus on racial issues.

The Conservatives are keen to portray Labour as a party ready to flood Britain with refugees, a claim that stems from Labour's opposition to a Conservative bill that would have airlines and other carriers fined for bringing people into the country without proper passports or entry permits.

The bill is unlikely to be passed before parliament breaks, and senior Conservative ministers have already spoken privately of their readiness to use the issue as a pretext to attack Labour and the Alliance.

Support for minority groups is a firm plank of the Labour platform, making it all the more ironic that Labour now faces charges of racism from within its own ranks.

Apart from controversy over the sacking of Nottingham candidate Atkin, Labour also faces internal criticism over its leaders' reluctance to support "black sections" within the party.

Huge North China forest fire kills 142

BEIJING (AP). - A massive forest fire which has been raging out of control since last Wednesday has killed up to 142 people in Northeastern China, reports said yesterday.

The government-run radio in Heilongjiang province gave the 142 casualty figure, according to sources in Beijing. Earlier, official media reports said 51,000 people were left homeless.

Despite an earlier report that the

fire had been largely contained, the official Xinhua news agency reported late yesterday that the fire was still burning out of control.

The fire broke out Wednesday in forested areas near the Sino-Soviet border, official reports said. On Friday it destroyed Xilinji, a town of 20,000, and yesterday was threatening a city of 100,000, Tahe, for the second time in three days.

By Monday it had blackened

300,000 hectares (3 million dunam) of forest in the remote region, destroyed three towns and several villages, and caused the evacuation of 27,000 residents the official newspaper *China Daily* said.

More than 15,000 people, including 3,000 soldiers, were battling the blaze, and 13 medical teams of 100 doctors and nurses have been rushed to affected areas to treat victims, official reports said.

WHO denies report linking Aids to smallpox vaccine

By DAVID HOROVITZ
in London
and agencies

The World Health Organization (WHO) yesterday dismissed as groundless a newspaper report that the spread of Aids might be linked to the successful smallpox eradication campaign.

The *Times* of London said that the number of carriers of the virus leading to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and the number of deaths from the condition were highest in Africa where the anti-smallpox vaccination drive had been most active.

In the article *The Times* said that some medical experts believe that, in obliterating smallpox, Aids "was transformed from a minor endemic illness of the Third World into the current pandemic."

The WHO immunization programme was concentrated in Central African nations such as Zaire, Zambia and Tanzania, countries now topping the league table of nations most affected by Aids.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed adviser to WHO as saying, "I

believe the smallpox vaccine theory is the explanation to the explosion of Aids."

But the spokesman for the Geneva-based organization, reacting to the *Times* report, said: "All this is false information being spread by irresponsible people. We do not know with what aim. It is clear that there is no causal link between Aids and the eradication of smallpox."

The spokesman also said the smallpox drive had been more intensive in Asia than in Africa and dismissed *The Times* source as someone "masquerading" as a WHO adviser, but not in fact a member of the organization.

In Bonn, meanwhile, West German Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann told the country's border police that they "have the right to bar foreigners suspected of carrying the Aids virus from entering West Germany."

A ministry spokesman described Zimmermann's move as designed to protect the West German population and "in line with current legislation governing foreigners."

Aquino favoured in ballot

MANILA (AP). - Millions of Filipinos voted yesterday for a new Congress in a largely peaceful election expected to give President Corazon Aquino's centrist coalition a majority over challengers from the left and the right.

Polls closed at 4 p.m. after nine hours of balloting to choose 24 senators and 200 members of the House of Representatives from among 84 contenders for the upper house and 1,899 for the lower.

Official returns are not expected for at least a week, but early unofficial trends may be available this morning.

Aquino said the turnout was a record, but gave no figure.

At least seven people were reported killed in scattered election incidents, but that did not compare with the bloodshed, intimidation

and corruption that marred the 1986 presidential contest between Aquino and then president Ferdinand Marcos, who was deposed shortly afterward.

Most commentators expected Aquino's Lakas Ng Bayan, or People Power, coalition to claim majorities in both houses.

In apparently unrelated incidents, eight people were killed yesterday when Communist rebels attacked police stations in the central Philippines, military reports said.

The military also reported clashes with Moslem rebels in the south for the first time since peace talks broke down last week.

The deaths brought to at least 32 the number of people killed in attacks by guerrillas of the New People's Army and Moro National Liberation Front throughout the country in the past three days.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Beirut Port shelled as airport reopens

BEIRUT (AP). - Four rockets exploded around Beirut's port yesterday as the capital's hijack-plagued airport reopened for passenger traffic under tight Syrian security after a 99-day shutdown. Police reported no casualties in the mid-morning shelling of the port, paralyzed for more than two years by fighting between Moslem and Christian militias in Lebanon's civil war.

Man forgets specs, kills wrong woman

ROCHESTER, New York (AP). - A retired army sergeant, who forgot to wear his glasses, shot and killed a 70-year-old woman he thought was his estranged wife, authorities said here.

Perry Washington shot Fannie Watson as she was leaving a Mother's Day religious service. She was driving a car similar to that of Washington's wife, who was still inside the church when the shooting occurred. He said he meant to kill his wife.

Researchers put fishy beef on the menu

CARBONDALE, Illinois (AP). - Researchers say they are confident they can produce beef with the health benefits of seafood by introducing fish oil into the red meat. Anthony Young, a professor at Southern Illinois University, said direct injections of fish oil into the stomachs of cattle for 60 days resulted in fatty acid permeating the beef.

That fatty acid has been found to reduce cholesterol levels and the risk of heart attacks in human beings.

Three injured in Marseilles bomb attack

MARSEILLES (AFP). - Three people were injured yesterday in a bomb attack on a cultural and administrative centre for foreigners in this southern French port city. A second device, which failed to go off, was defused by police.

There have been several firebomb attacks and unexplained fires at hostels housing immigrants in big cities in recent months.

Thai army chief denies military pact with China

BANGKOK (AFP). - Thai commander-in-chief Gen. Chaowalit Yongchayuth denied yesterday a wide-ranging Sino-Thai military agreement was signed during his recent trip to Beijing.

Speaking to reporters, Chaowalit said he had gone to China at the invitation of Chinese officials to buy Chinese weapons for the Thai army but that no military cooperation agreement had been signed.

BUY TODAY PAY ON 2.7.87

On every purchase of Nis 50

For holders of VISA, ISRACARD, KOL-CHECK and MOADON SHEKEM.

Froumine Specials

Dakdafim, 150 g. **1.70**

Kabukim, 100 g. **0.88**

Pat Froumine, 125 g. **1.30**

Argalot, 400 g. **1.93**

Sesame crackers, 250 g. **1.44**

Coated wafers, Magdan 1 kg. **6.88**

New! Yona canned fish products

Smoked tuna pastrami 115 g. **3.45**

Smoked macroka 120 g. **1.62**

Smoked English kippers 120 g. **2.97**

Star-Kist tuna in water 190 g. **2.28**

SUNFROST

Jordan mushrooms 400 g. **5.48**

Stuffed cabbage/pepper 650 g. **7.30**

Shabbat Shalom wine, Ellaz 75 cl. **3.44**

Valentina, Ellaz 75 cl. **4.14**

For light meals and entertaining

Pizza Makpizza, 5 pizzas, 100 g. each **5.45**

Cheese strudel, Ma'adanot, 500 g. **4.50**

Tapuchips, 200 g. **2.44**

Hamim Vetayim dish, Majadra Osem **1.15**

American-flavour cheese, Mata 250 g. **3.13**

Chocolate cake-mix Efficol **3.49**

Meat Department

Turkey skewers 5x5 1 kg. **15.00**

Tak-Toro kebab 500 g. **5.10**

Beef hamburgers, Soglowek 500 g. **6.11**

Gulliver sausages, Soglowek 500 g. **3.81**

Miss Lucy sausages, Hod Laven 400 g. **4.06**

Salami Ma'adanel Dan 500 g. **4.45**

For Lag B'Omer

NEWLYWEDS

Special discounts in housewares department:

Sodastream, model 201 **59.-**

Selection of saucepans, plates, cups, bowls

Baby Goods

Baby food, vegetables & meat, Gerber per jar **0.92**

Johnson's baby lotion, 205 cc. **5.35**

Johnson's baby talc, 227 g. **4.14**

To fight cockroaches, ants, and mosquitoes.

K300 - for cockroaches **5.93**

K500 - for ants **4.92**

DISCOUNTS

Beit Hama'afeh - Kibbutz Einat

semi-baked:

Mini-baguette 200 g. **1.48**

6 Whole-wheat rolls, **1.44**

4 Hamburger rolls, **1.24**

Reduction on selection of Elite wafers

Chocolate wafers, 500 g. **2.65**

Halva/vanilla wafers 500 g. **2.55**

Aviviot cream-filled wafers 180 g. **2.74**

and more...

Summer Discounts

Jumbo - sweetened raspberry syrup, Yachin, 1 litre **2.83**

Tomato puree, Yachin, 100 g. **0.43**

Tomato juice, Yachin, 1 litre **2.47**

Corn kernels, 560 g. **1.40**

Cassata ice-cream, 1500 cc., Tenne Noga only **3.31**

Chocolate dairy ice-cream, 900 cc. **2.05**

Prepare your own Chinese meals!

Tiv Hazahav products at special prices:

Bean sprouts 317 g. **2.-**

Baby corn 425 g. **2.51**

Hoi-hsin sauce 450 g. **8.13**

Soya cubes 540 g. **3.15**

Rice noodles 458 g. **2.37**

and more...

AND SPECIAL OFFERS at SUPER-SOL

Vegetable Department

Watermelon Hatzeva 1 kg. **1.39**

Melon 1 kg. **2.49**

Banana 1 kg. **1.79**

Champion Mushrooms "Ayalon" 1 kg. **7.95**

Valid until 15.5.87

For girls and women

Tahtonit pantie - shields, box of 30 **3.25**

Sun-tan lotion Choice, no. 6 **4.58**

Aloe Vera jelly Choice 100 ml. **8.46**

O.B. tampons, regular, pack of 40 **8.89**

Special Offer

Buy 3 kg. "Sod Me'od" washing powder and receive a gift of 1 litre bottle of "All-Purpose Sod"

K400 - for mosquitoes **5.93**

Sanomat, 30 tablets for anti-mosquito appliance **3.68**

Zhang, giant size, 24 oz **4.22**

SUPER-SOL

All controlled and subsidized prices subject to change without notice. Prices valid till 31/5/87

More local facilities advocated

Transplant pioneer attacks Israel's 'regressive law'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Sending Israeli patients overseas for liver transplants is not a good idea, according to transplant pioneer Professor Thomas Starzl of the University of Pittsburgh's Presbyterian Hospital.

The foreign operations "are disastrously expensive" and "because they compete with the local population for donors (Israeli patients), engender very great resentment."

He dismissed the argument that in so small a country the number of potential donors was too limited, noting that the recipient-donor relationship was approximately the same in all countries.

What Israel needs is public awareness, education by the religious leadership and full cooperation between all hospitals and physicians who must stop "silly and petty competition" in order to serve the whole country," Starzl stressed. He recalled that discussions for establishing a Middle East transplant network through the cooperation of Israel and Saudi Arabia had been started through Pittsburgh University in 1985 but the idea was dropped as "politically too hot" when reports on the project were published in the

press.

Starzl has come to the Technion's Medical Faculty for the dedication today of the Mars Family — Pittsburgh Transplant Research and Training Centre for which \$500,000 has been raised. It will cooperate with Dr. Yigal Kam of Rambam Medical Center, who trained under Starzl and performed Israel's first two liver transplants.

Starzl said he believed that the death of Israel's first transplant patients had not resulted from lack of medical care but rather from the very advanced stage of the patients' disease. He noted that, in the U.S., the first patients had also died, but thanks partly to media support, the doctors had been able to carry on.

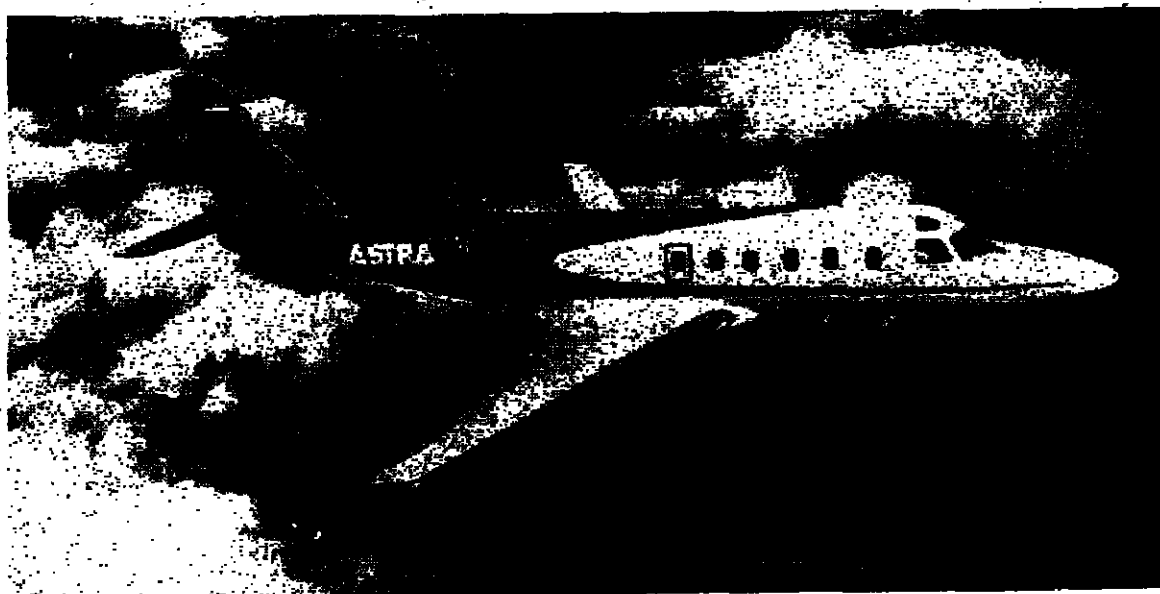
Starzl came out strongly against the "regressive" Anatomy and Pathology Law of 1980 which makes the availability of organs so limited. The new centre complements the \$1m. Liver Transplant Centre, whose construction was started at Rambam last month with the aid of the American Friends of the Hospital.

Meanwhile, the Health Ministry is to establish a committee to coordinate the distribution of donor organs to the medical centres in the country.

Beth Hatefutsoth a pioneer museum

Beth Hatefutsoth was named one of the world's 37 important museums in a book by the BBC's Kenneth Hudson.

Museum of Influence identifies museums in 13 countries "that have influenced museum thinking and practice in a significant way."



IAF's Astra, developed by a team led by aviation award-winner Dov Saar

Men who built local aviation industry are honoured

Post Aviation Reporter

The achievements of Israeli aviation are a source of national pride, Prime Minister Shamir said on Sunday, at a ceremony marking the first Israel Aviation Day. "This is a small nation that is big in aviation," he said.

The ceremony followed the first-ever Israel Air Show on Independence Day last Monday, at which 140,000 visitors packed the west section of Ben-Gurion Airport. The success of the events marking the 50th anniversary of aviation in Israel has prompted Transport Minister Haim Ory to promise bigger and better events in the future, including "internationalizing" the air show.

The highlight of aviation day was the presentation of Civil Aviation Awards to Prof. Sydney Goldstein, Dr. Sid Cohen and Dov Saar.

Goldstein, who is 83 and in poor health, was unable to attend the ceremony, and the award was

accepted on his behalf by Prof. Abraham Kogan of the Technion.

Before World War II, British-born Goldstein had already won international renown in the field of applied mathematics. During the war, his research on the effects of supersonic speeds led to the development of the "Goldstein wing" and enabled British manufacturers to produce faster warplanes.

In 1950, he answered Chaim Weizmann's call and came on aliyah. He founded, and was the guiding light of, the aeronautical faculty at the Technion. The necessity for such a sophisticated facility was questioned at the time, but it received the wholehearted support of the then premier and defence minister, David Ben-Gurion. Since then, the faculty has turned out 1,400 graduates, who now form the backbone of aeronautical activity in Israel.

Saar, born in 1936 in Israel, is a graduate of the first aeronautical

engineering course at the Technion. He served in his specialty in the Air Force and was awarded the Israel Security Prize. In 1963, he joined the Israel Aircraft Industries, eventually heading the teams that carried out the largest-ever civil aircraft project in Israel — the development and production of the Arava light-transport and the Astra business-jet.

Cohen was born in South Africa in 1921 and served as a pilot in the SAAF in World War II. He volunteered to serve in the Israel Air Force during the War of Independence and commanded the IAF's first combat squadron. After completing his medical studies in South Africa, specializing in aviation medicine, he returned to Israel in the 60's. He is a leading figure in aviation medicine in Israel, serving as chairman of the medical board of civil aircrew, member of the Transport Ministry's medical appeals board and is aviation medicine adviser to El Al.

Party officials discuss alignments

Shas 'is not in anyone's pocket'

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post
Was Shas leader Yitzhak Peretz's recent statement in favour of an international conference a sign of his disappointment with the Likud? This view is not discounted among Shas party circles, who have described his statement as a "slip of the tongue."

Within Shas there is a strong feeling that the Likud has broken its word to the party. After the last elections, the four Shas MKs aligned themselves with the Likud, expecting Likud support over religious issues.

This, say Shas officials, has not occurred. In particular they are angered by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's failure to resolve the issue of conversions not according to halacha, Jewish law, which led to Peretz's resignation as interior minister.

But this does not necessarily mean that Shas is prepared to go over to the Alignment in the event of a breakdown in the national unity government. Shas MK Rabbi Ya'acov Yosef is in favour of maintaining ties with the Likud. Yosef is the son of former Sephardi chief rabbi Ovadia Yosef, who heads Shas' Council of Torah Sages.

"The Likud is closer to Shas on religious issues than the Labour Alignment," he says, although adding that to gain Shas's support once more, the Likud must be prepared to honour its side of the bargain.

Israel Radio though has reported that Ovadia Yosef yesterday voiced

both the party's opposition to early elections and support for a Labour-generated compromise on conversions.

The former chief rabbi was visited yesterday by Energy Minister Moshe Shaleh, of Labour, and by Minister of Labour Moshe Katsav, the Likud's envoy. Shaleh's proposal for a compromise that would enable Rabbi Peretz to return to the post of interior minister is still subject to the approval of a special ministerial committee on the subject. Yosef expressed his support for the plan.

Katsav, whose meeting with Yosef followed, left with the understanding that Shas sees early elections as disastrous for the economy, and would oppose them. He said later that contacts with Shas would continue.

Another Likud suitor has been Ariel Sharon, who has met twice with Peretz in the last week.

Some Shas officials believe that after the next elections, they will end up with at least 10 seats. Even though with a less optimistic forecast are confident that their party will hold the balance of power in the next Knesset.

For the immediate present, Shas officials claim they are "in nobody's pocket." Despite MK Yosef's clear preference for the Likud, he points out that were the Alignment to change its religious policy dramatically, he conceivably could form an alliance with it.

Shas feels it is in its best interest to see what the other parties have to offer.

Major business scandal recalled

Death of Michael Tzur, 'financial superstar'

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter
One month after the Yom Kippur War, Michael Tzur, who died on Sunday of a heart attack at 64, joined several businessmen in calling on Israelis to work "harder than ever."

Tzur, who then headed the Israel Corporation, told reporters that Israel must "speak a different language on wages, strikes, dividends and living standards." Some 18 months later, Tzur went to jail, convicted of embezzling over \$20 million from his employer.

Tzur served only seven of the 15 years to which he was sentenced in May 1975. On his release in 1981, he wrote a book on prisoner rehabilitation, and kept a low profile as a tax and investment consultant to several exporters. His death brought back memories of one of Israel's biggest financial scandals.

In 1973, Tzur was an established senior civil servant and financial superstar. He had served as director-general of the Industry and Trade Ministry and as managing director of Zim before being appointed in 1969 to head the Israel Corporation. He was to attract Jewish investment to Israel.

In 1975, Tzur pleaded guilty to 14 charges of fraud, bribery, theft and illegal currency transactions. His crimes were exposed when the Swiss financial empire of Tibor Rosenbaum, a businessman with close links to the National Religious Party, collapsed amid rumours of fraud and mismanagement. Rosenbaum was one of the largest investors in the IC.

The Swiss banker had speculated in real estate in Italy and turned to Tzur for help in covering his losses. Tzur transferred more than \$15m. of embezzled funds to Rosenbaum; less than \$10m. of that was later recovered. Tzur transferred the money from



Michael Tzur (Israel Sun)

IC, Zim and Haifa Refineries. Through a series of maneuvers and by browbeating Haifa Refineries executives, he succeeded in shunting money owed to the company into Rosenbaum's International Credit Bank in Vaduz. Some \$11m. of Zim money also went into Rosenbaum's bank without the company's knowledge.

The foreign investors mentioned in the charges sheet were a group of German businessmen whom the prosecution said had paid Tzur \$1.5m. to help them circumvent German laws, a charge which the foreign investors vehemently denied.

The overall direct losses to IC, Zim and Haifa Refineries from Tzur's activities were estimated at the time at some \$9m. When sentence was passed on him, he listened impassively as Judge Mordechai Kennet described him as "a product of a system that permits one man to control a huge administrative conglomerate. Tzur, the judge said, had defied the law 'brazenly and cynically.'" Asked by Kennet whether he had anything to say, Tzur stated that he was his "own prosecutor" and would accept whatever sentence was passed. He later appealed his sentence to the Supreme Court and in April 1976 it was rejected.

Egged worker sentenced in bribery case

TEL AVIV, (Itim). — Shlomo Matzov, 58, a buyer for the Egged bus cooperative, was this week sentenced to nine months in prison by the district court here for accepting and soliciting bribes.

Matzov approved a 1982 purchase of communications equipment from the Ram Tal company in exchange for a 5 per cent kickback. He sought an additional bribe for a later purchase of telephone equipment.

Comptroller will not explore wiretapping

The State Comptroller will not examine whether Tehiya MK Rafael ("Rafal") Eitan acted properly when as chief of general staff he tapped the phones of his top generals, it was announced yesterday.

The actions attributed to Eitan took place some five-to-six years ago, the comptroller's statement said. But the comptroller said that he would consider an overall examination of IDF wiretapping as a part of his routine examination.



Robert Rosenberg

On a 'time machine' to Bnei Brak

From the heart of commercial secularism to the most religious of the religious neighbourhoods in Bnei Brak is a half-hour bus ride back in time, back to when there was no such thing as political Zionism.

Get on the Number 61 at Dizengoff Centre. The bus plunges beneath the pseudo-mysticism of Agam's Circus. (A redesigned version of which was recently unveiled at the Western Wall in Jerusalem), puffs past vulgar American-style fast food chains and Levantine imitations of Parisian fashion, and coughs in the face of the rider of a Japanese motorcycle. On Jabotinsky, the bus turns right, crossing Ibn Gvirol just south of the Defence Ministry-owned department store and continuing into Kikar Hamedina.

On board is a strange mix of people who exemplify the changing demographics of the passage as well as the destination: the ultra-Orthodox will replace the secular, the uniformity of 17th century Polish fashions will replace the IDF uniforms, as sometimes happens in Jerusalem.

At this point in the ride, there are a few elderly religious men careful not to sit next to well-dressed teenage girls on their way to window-shop or buy in the country's most expensive commercial district. Once the bus passes Kikar Hamedina,

travellers not immediately identifiable as "religious gradually become the minority."

At the park across the street from the train station, a religious family, with seven children, gets on board. Except for the mother, who carries a baby and a large pocket book, each of them holds a small plastic suitcase. At the same stop, a couple of bewildered backpacking tourists get off the bus, and head for the train to Haifa.

Over the Ayalon Highway, there's a "bridge" named after a not-long-deceased Liberal Party politician. His name means something to Liberal Party members, to a dwindling generation of Ramat Gan residents who for years formed the Liberal Party stronghold in Israel, but it probably means nothing to anybody on the bus.

In front of the Diamond Exchange a large crowd of ultra-Orthodox men waits for the bus. Hundreds of them work inside the exchange. Half the diamonds in the world eventually end up on the fingers of new brides, the necklaces of movie stars, or on high-tech factory floors, are cut and polished inside.

The hills of Ramat Gan try to defeat the bus. It's standing room only now. There's something odd to a traveller more used to the standing room on the Number 5, which runs

up and down Dizengoff and is usually full of teenagers: on the 61, the occupants of every double bus seat are the same sex. It's not something the bus company arranges: it's the natural way of things when you are that religious.

The bus meanders through residential Ramat Gan, a town supposed to symbolize the cosmopolitan and emancipated Jew of the 20th century, unfettered by ideologies either Marxist or religious. But there are few stops here, and soon the bus is passing an orange grove that slopes down into a valley. On the other side, a small industrial area creeps up on another neighbourhood of standard apartment blocks and government housing.

Now, in Bnei Brak, at each bus-stop, one crowd gets off and another crowd gets on.

Many of the stops are near yeshivot, and cognoscenti can probably recognize the slight shifts in fashion between followers of the Satmar, Belzer or Gerrer rebbe. A non-religious traveller aboard

the bus is a curiosity, here. Little children tug at their older brothers' sleeves, pointing them out, whispering behind their hands, as they stare. A Sephardi teenager boards, deep in conversation with a friend. They are speaking Yiddish.

There are few cars on the streets, in this district of sewing supplies and hardware stores; a real estate broker, who offers his services as a charity to "the G-d-fearing."

Streets are named after people as obscure to the non-religious as was the name of the bridge over the Ayalon highway.

Unlike Jerusalem's Mea She'arim, which thrives on a touristy self-awareness, there is no grand display of banners making "us versus them" demands on visitors. There are, however, small signs posted here and there, calling for modest dress.

The lone secular passenger may be asked more than once if he is certain he is on the right bus, and as he strolls down Admor of Vishnitz boulevard, a dusty shaded street that stretches from the yeshiva to behind a hotel that fills up during the holidays, he may be eyed carefully by the mothers and older sisters watching over the toddlers.

The ride back to Dizengoff, to the boutiques, bars and beaches, seems to go quicker.

Brother at Technion conference

Pollard family hopes for reduction of sentence

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — "The punishment given to my brother Jonathan was excessively harsh, and we hope that some reduction (of the life sentence) can be worked out," Dr. Harvey Pollard told the press here yesterday.

Pollard agreed to meet journalists at the Technion's Rappaport Medical Sciences Building — where he is attending an international medical conference — mainly to get them to stop pursuing him and disrupting the discussions.

He said that the conviction of his brother — for spying for Israel while working as an intelligence analyst with the U.S. Navy "has been a family tragedy."

He expressed appreciation of the Israeli public's gesture in setting up a fund for defence costs, but refused to

comment on the government's attitude.

Dr. Pollard was reluctant to talk, and refused even to give his age. From his appearance, the tallish, thick-set, bald and bespectacled membrane scientist from the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, is probably around 45.

He said he would not meet anybody in Israel regarding his brother's case and had come only to attend the three-day conference on membrane function and receptor modulation. He is to deliver a paper on membrane infusion.

He would not say whether he has been to Israel before, but said Israel was "so important scientifically" that everyone working in science had a connection with it.

However, he offered to discuss at any length, the field of membranes, "on which I really know something."

TINDEMANS

(Continued from Page One)
participate in the mixed delegation, and that a "serious delegation" could be put together. Hussein told Tindemans that it was up to the "Arabs themselves" to sort out the problem of Palestinian representation.

Tindemans said that Prime Minister Shamir, at their meeting on Sunday, refrained "from speaking against the economic conference idea" and spoke "in favour of (Middle East) economic cooperation."

Perez, whom Tindemans met three times in the past two days, spoke of the possibility of convening two conferences "with parallelism." Tindemans said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is known to "greatly favour economic aid to the territories." (It has been learned that Shultz recently proposed to Israel that the international conference plenum could concern itself with economic issues while the bilateral committees debate a political settlement.)

The Jordanian leaders with whom Tindemans broached the economic conference idea proposed that it be designed to apply to the "region" — presumably meaning the whole Middle East — rather than merely to the occupied territories.

Tindemans revealed that he has so far not travelled to Damascus to sound Syrian views on the conference because of British objections to dealing with Syria until it takes some real measures to dissociate itself from terrorism. The British "feel that the time is not yet ripe for meetings at a ministerial level" with the Syrians, he said.

Tindemans was despatched to the Middle East following the EC's February 23 Brussels Declaration

supporting an international conference under UN Security Council "auspices." He will brief the Council of Ministers on May 25 on his Middle East tour.

He said that in "free, frank and open" talks in Jerusalem he found that Perez and Defence Minister Rabin supported the conference, "but with conditions," while Shamir opposed the conference idea, preferring direct bilateral talks without the "interference of foreign countries."

He said that all the Israelis and the Palestinians he met with during his two-day visit here favoured "the peace process."

Tindemans said it was now "up to the people and government of Israel to define its viewpoint" on the conference. "The only task for the Europeans is to contribute to creating conditions for a just, viable and durable peace in the Middle East."

Tindemans said that there were still differences between the Israeli (as represented by Perez) and Jordanian positions on the conference, and Europe could perhaps help narrow these differences.

Tindemans believes that Soviet policy regarding the conference has changed in recent months. The initial view, that the conference plenum should have the right to determine or impose a settlement on the parties, has given way to a "more flexible" approach concerning the "nature of the conference."

The EC view, said Tindemans, was "dynamic," meaning that the conference plenum should be able to "initiate" and "introduce" ideas to the bilateral committees, but should not have "the right to impose or veto solutions."

Israel to help Catalonia set up Jewish museum

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel is to assist in establishing a Jewish museum in the Spanish province of Catalonia, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon announced last week, following a meeting with visiting Catalan President Jordi Pujol.

The museum will emphasize the special relationship between Catalonia and the history of the Jewish people.

Pujol said modern Hebrew literature was being translated into Catalan. He told Navon he would like to see the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra perform in his province.

THE S.I.R. ENGLISH BOOK

A unique Israeli reader for teaching English as a foreign language. Recommended for grades 7-9.

- Over 30 short stories about life in Israel, half of them dealing with religious and national holidays.
- Exercises accompanying each story, including role-play and discussion topics, reading comprehension, vocabulary and games to improve language skills.
- Glossary of new words, translated into Hebrew at the bottom of each page.
- Large type and two colour illustrations.

NIS 8.30

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000

Please send me _____ copies of the S.I.R. English Book.

Payment of NIS _____ is enclosed

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____

Telephone _____

Stories for Israeli Readers

A unique Israeli reader for teaching English as a foreign language. Recommended for grades 7-9.

- Over 30 short stories about life in Israel, half of them dealing with religious and national holidays.
- Exercises accompanying each story, including role-play and discussion topics, reading comprehension, vocabulary and games to improve language skills.
- Glossary of new words, translated into Hebrew at the bottom of each page.
- Large type and two colour illustrations.

NIS 8.30

To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000

Please send me _____ copies of the S.I.R. English Book.

Payment of NIS _____ is enclosed

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____

Telephone _____

Legacy of fear and pain

Jacob A. Schreiber

MAKING my way through a maze of streets, I walk quickly, oblivious to the formidable weight of my backpack. Vendors implore me to buy their assorted nuts, pitta bread and charcoal skewers of lamb. I am in Sishane, a densely populated, hilly section of Istanbul whose charm is somewhat obscured by its crowded, smoke-stained buildings and its deteriorating shops. It is almost sundown.

"Excuse me, how do I get to Neve Shalom?" I ask a local who does not understand my strange tongue. I try again, only this time I phrase my question more cleverly. "Synagogue... Neve Shalom?"

"Oh, Neve Shalom," he nods. "Neve Shalom - boof!" he says, waving his arms upwards and scattering the fingers from his closed fist. "I know it was blown up," I gesture, "but where is it?" I persist, pointing to my map. He gives me a quizzical look and points the direction.

It is Friday night. Hol Ha'moed Pessah, the first Pessah since terrorists brutally ended Neve Shalom's Rosh Hashana services by dousing its worshippers with bullets, hand grenades and fire. The massacre left 24 dead. I came to Istanbul to find out the lingering effects of the attack on Istanbul's Jewish community and the status of the synagogue. I discovered a wound that was dressed but continues to bleed.

Istanbul's secular Jewish community, which lives primarily in Cadda Bostan, a ferryboat ride away from Neve Shalom, seems to have been largely undaunted by the attack, except for the mandatory body-searching of strangers wishing to enter their houses of worship. The assault, however, seems to have shattered the peaceful, secure existence of Sishane's observant Jewish community, leaving a legacy of fear and pain.

I REACH Neve Shalom, where I find a sagging rectangular stone structure that is not only guarded but also seemingly supported by the black steel bars that ring its scarred face. I ask the man standing by the dungeon-like door what time the synagogue will open. He shakes his head and says, "Neve Shalom boof!" and pantomimes the same explosion sign I had already encountered. "Well, where do the Jews pray?" I ask, forming a book with my hands and shuffling to compensate for the prohibitive language gap. He merely repeats his answer.

There are a few aged people hanging around the synagogue and looking on suspiciously. Their drooping postures and worn faces are strikingly similar to Neve Shalom's eroding exterior, giving the impression that they are Neve Shalom "groupies" who refuse to abandon their crippled sanctuary. Seeking to dispel their apparent xenophobia, I try to explain that I am also Jewish by telling them I am from Jerusalem, speaking Hebrew, and pointing to myself and saying, "Yid. No comprehension."

It is not until I take my *vermuth* from my bag and put it on that I elicit cooperation. An old lady wrapped in a beat-up, red, woolen shawl glares at me, and exclaims, "Neve Shalom boof!" She then raises her hand to my face, counts to three with white, cracking



The mass funeral for the victims of the Istanbul Neve Shalom synagogue massacre. (Reuters)

fingers and waves her arms towards her body in a circular motion. The others all mimic her physical communication. They are telling me that Neve Shalom is still being repaired and will not open for another three months. This is progress. But after another five minutes of charades I have still failed to learn where I can find a *minyan*.

Finally, a tall, heavy-set man with thinning hair and a sophisticated salt-and-pepper goatee stops to help me. He understands English and acts as an interpreter between me and the small Spanish-speaking crowd that has now gathered. A Jew from Cadda Bostan, he learns that two synagogues remain in Sishane: Sehsuvar Sokak, an Ashkenazi shul, and an Italian synagogue named Italian Museum Sinagoga. The crowd decides that I am to be taken to the former.

SEHSUVAR SOKAK is secured by a tall, spiked steel fence with a small concrete courtyard acting as a buffer between the sanctuary and the street. It is a two-story structure of fading white stucco. A vendor is selling a smaller version of the circular bread with sesame seeds that is offered in the streets of East Jerusalem. It is Pessah and the tempting smell of fresh *hametz* does not belong in front of a shul.

Serafettin Kuralay, the man with the goatee, has accompanied me to the synagogue and explains who I am to the Jews who have also arrived early for prayers. As a result, I am received more readily and warmly than I was at Neve Shalom. Serafettin leaves and I am left with four smiling old men and one young man, all of whom speak fluent Spanish (being descendants of Jews who fled to Turkey 500 years ago to escape the Spanish Inquisition), but no English or Hebrew. Yet, we find ways to communicate as we await the arrival of "Panache the Haham" to unlock the door.

The young man, tall and dark with a pearly-white grin, is eager to communicate. I later learn that, though

Jewish, he did not come to the synagogue to pray but is employed by the Turkish government to protect the synagogue. Since the September terrorist attack, the Turkish government has stationed armed guards in front of all Jewish houses of worship.

"Samuel the Ashkenazi," an old man of about 70 arrives. He is wearing a long black coat and a western black hat. He speaks a little Hebrew, so I draw a Magen David and write and say, "Am Yisrael Hai," which makes him smile.

Samuel tells me his brother was severely wounded in the Neve Shalom attack and died two months later in hospital. This is all Samuel says to me as he turns a cold shoulder, the memory having chilled his mood.

PANACHE ARRIVES AND I learn how he earned his distinguished title "the Haham" (wise man). He is the only Jew there that either reads, speaks or understands Hebrew on an elementary level. He is the *shamash* (sexton) and *ba'al tfilah* (leader of services). He curtsies aside my queries about Neve Shalom and goes about his business of preparing the shul for services.

The main sanctuary is a long narrow room with two rows of benches for men and an elevated section for women with a seating capacity of about 300. It is modestly decorated with burgundy carpeting and a row of chandeliers which are lit only long enough for me to take a photograph, for prayers will be held downstairs where it is cheaper to heat during the winter and more practical for a *minyan* of exactly 10.

Downstairs, there is a wood-paneled room with an ark, a *bima*, three benches and 10 chairs. Between *mincha* and *ma'ariv*, I question Panache again about Neve Shalom and Istanbul's Jewish community. Our conversation touches off a heated discussion among the congregants, with Panache acting as translator.

I learn that Neve Shalom will indeed "re-open" in three months. It

will, however, not return to being a regular congregation, due to lack of congregants and an abundance of ghosts. It will only be used for weddings, bar mitzvas and funerals.

There is a fear of being conspicuously Jewish in the streets lest terrorists strike again at an obvious target. There is a consensus that the government is good to the Jews but that it does not provide the community with adequate protection and is ineffective in its efforts to prevent terrorism in general.

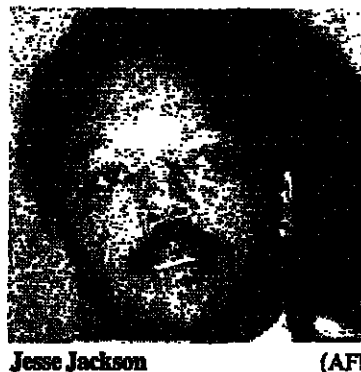
I WAS STRUCK by this congregation's lack of knowledge about its own community and world Jewry. Their estimates of the Jewish community in Istanbul range from 50,000 to one million (100,000 is about right). They have little or no knowledge of Israeli current events and seem somewhat apathetic. What is lacking in knowledge, however, is more than compensated for by their deep love for Jewish tradition and religion.

No one really needed a prayer book, though most held them, for no one could read Hebrew save Panache and maybe Samuel. Most of them, however, recited the prayers enthusiastically from memory.

For me, the service was a materialization of the romantic images I had harbored of the old Jewish shul. There was a congregation of old men, none under 60, uneducated, uninterested in politics, haunted by a recent, murderous display of hate, and feeling beleaguered. Yet, the dedication to their faith and sense of joy and enrichment that emanated from these men and their service left me tearful and humble and somehow proud and intoxicated.

As we shuffled out of the door, someone grasped me firmly from behind. "Take off your *yarmulka* before going outside," warned Panache the Haham.

The writer is a graduate student at the Dayan Centre for Near East and African Studies at Tel Aviv University and a former legislative assistant with Alpac.



Jesse Jackson (AFP)

EVEN the most unflappable New Yorker must have started unbelievably at the television screen when a demonstration of hundreds of blacks picketing the Lubavitcher Rebbe's residence in Crown Heights appeared on the evening news. Two whites, dressed in hassidic garb, allegedly had set fire to a building in which a black family resides. Blacks believe that the Hassidim wish to purchase houses in the area to accommodate those who want to live near the Rebbe's court.

This episode was the most recent explosion of the subliminal tensions that exist in New York between blacks and Jews. Responsible circles in both groups want, almost desperately, to reduce these tensions and renew the black-Jewish coalition of the New Deal days. There is much common ground. (Jews and blacks alone voted for Mondale in the 1984 election, and they supported black candidates in major cities.) An Italian-black coalition is inconceivable.

Even where social tensions flare between blacks and other ethnic groups, inevitably the black-Jewish relationship is pushed to the forefront. Recently, the death of a black who was passing through a predominantly Italian section of Howard Beach in Queens gained national attention. The unprovoked assault on the blacks by the gang of local toughs raised tension above the boiling point. The small Jewish community in the area was caught in the historic bind so common in Jewish history. Sympathy and justice were clearly with the blacks but the Jews were residents of Howard Beach.

Their neighbors' children were under arrest and almost the entire community visibly and forcefully resented becoming the focus of attention and television cameras. The synagogue was one of the very few "neutral" zones in the area where civic forces seeking to calm the situation could meet.

Government funds became available for a people-to-people program to defuse the hostility. Logically, the program should have concentrated on the primary antagonists, but since an Italian-black dialogue is so totally unthinkable, black-Jewish panels became the call of the hour. And as election year winds are beginning to blow up, the politicians in Queens took center stage for themselves.

The first panel was set in Queens College on what was euphemistically labeled "The Clergy in Politics." The wise men at Queens College selected one of the most controversial blacks that they could find, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who started his

Not as clear as black and white

New York Letter / Louis Bernstein

new bid for the presidency immediately after helping in tearing the Democratic Party apart before it could ever confront the Republicans. Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, International Affairs Director of the American Jewish Committee, undertook the unpopular but courageous role of representing the Jewish community.

JACKSON'S SELECTION shocked many in the Queens Jewish community. The Queens Jewish Community Council, one of the largest and best establishments of its kind, withdrew as a sponsor of the program. This was not people-to-people nor was Jackson a symbol of conciliation.

There were the almost anticipated threats of violence from the Kahane elements. Fortunately, the large and conspicuous police contingent that patrolled the environs of Queens College on the evening of the debate had little more to do than direct traffic. The Kahanes were few; loud, but peaceful. Opposing them was a previously unknown black Jewish group trying to outshout them with cries of "Fascists."

The auditorium was jammed with two thousand people, whites and blacks. Jackson's hypnotic effect on the black community was immediately apparent. The "brothers" and "sisters" in the audience responded to his every word, punctuated by body motion. Jackson's effectiveness as an orator is enhanced by his being aware of his power among the blacks, and he correctly counted on their presence to set the charged ambience of the evening. When someone in the audience asked when he was announcing his candidacy for the presidency, his positive intonation ignited the greatest applause of the evening.

Jackson's masterful opening speech was reportedly crafted by a Jewish woman on his Washington staff. He drew parallels from the Bible of clergymen as political leaders and said that the Jewish-black association dates from Moses' marriage to an Ethiopian woman. He stressed the common struggle for freedom, and common enemies. Terminology was important and understanding would bring rapprochement. Quota systems were anathema to Jews, because they signified exclusion from opportunity. But affirmative action, which Jews instinctively abhor, means the opening for that very same opportunity to blacks.

Rabbi Tanenbaum's remarks were what one expected. He spoke of Martin Luther King and the marches of rabbis such as Abraham

Heschel during the early days of the civil rights movement. He lauded the virtues of brotherhood and the benefits to American society that could result from mutual efforts to help the poor and the underprivileged. He expressed unqualified support for the war against apartheid.

It was in the question period that the explosive issues were raised. Almost all the tough questions were directed to the reverend by white, obviously Jewish, members of the audience. Jackson deftly fielded question about his unfortunate remark about "Hymietown" - a derogatory term about Jews. Jews have long since accepted his apology. He bluntly stated that he has no connections of any kind with Yasser Arafat but believes that lines of communication between antagonists must remain open. He cited his support for Russian Jews.

BUT THEN he was asked to disavow the support of Louis Farrakhan, the viciously anti-Semitic black Moslem leader. Jackson did on all his skills to avoid a direct answer. He insisted that one emphasize that which unites and the black community should hold responsible for Farrakhan's insignificant minority, any more than Jews should be held responsible for Kahane.

It was on this point that Tanenbaum rose to great heights and met Jackson squarely. He rejected Jackson's evasiveness, hijacking from Farrakhan's attack - Judaism as a religion (not only Zionism) in Nazi style. Responsible Jewish leadership had dissociated itself from Kahane time and again, he pointed out.

The panel gave Jackson a forum in the Jewish community which is still sceptical as to the wisdom of the step. The panel did demonstrate that the social issues of the New Deal grand coalition still form a solid core of common ground between black and Jews. Jackson demonstrated that he does understand that the American Jewish community is necessarily disturbed by his failure to reject Farrakhan. He should not anticipate significant support from American Jews. This rejection, in turn, will then be construed by blacks as a malign factor in their relation to the Jewish community.

People-to-people may eventually be effective, but affirmative action and the anti-Semitism of some extreme black groups are still bones of contention.

The writer, rabbi of Young Israel of Windsor Park, is a veteran member of the Presidents' Conference.

Unlikely marriage

Martin Herskovitz

failed the Jew in the past and is failing him now. Just as Zionism emerged as a reaction to European anti-Semitism by Jews who experienced it, so too Zionism's reemergence will depend in part on those Jews who have experienced the failure of the Gola at first-hand and can convey it to others.

The failure of the Gola is two-fold. First, it is not our home. The best definition of home was provided by Robert Frost when he wrote "Home is a place you haven't to deserve."

The Jew in the Gola must prove that he deserves to live in the country in which he resides. The over-reaction of the American Jewish community to the Pollard affair is symptomatic of this need to prove their deservedness. I do not have to prove I deserve to live in Israel, it is my home.

Secondly, the oleh feels most strongly the "quiet desperation" of life in the Gola.

Muki Tzur has characterized the strength of Israel society by saying

that its ills are open wounds as opposed to the sociology of the Gola where the problems are papered over, hidden in its soul.

I have lived the American Dream and found it empty, in part because I felt inconsequential in the giant machinery called American Society. America is not diminished by my leaving, yet I believe that my coming to Israel has enriched it, even if only in the smallest way.

Thus, I viewed my most significant achievement in the U.S. within a context of inconsequentiality, while here in Israel my most insignificant actions take place in context of meaningfulness.

THIS IS my mini-Jerusalem Programme: to help consolidate the State of Israel by my absorption and by aiding in the absorption of fellow olim, to encourage aliya and, as a natural bridge between the Gola and Eretz Israel, to communicate the importance of aliya to the Gola.

During the short period that I have lived here, it has become clear

to me that I will fail to realize this agenda outside of the Zionist establishment; and the WZO in the 36 years of trying to implement the Jerusalem Programme is recognizing that without aliya activism, its programme will not be realized either. So it is not just coincidence that the questions that the Zionist Movement and I as an aliya activist have asked ourselves and the answer we have given are similar: we are inextricably linked, our futures are interdependent.

This is the essence of the Magshimim Movement established within the WZO. It signifies the Zionist Movement's awareness that in order to improve the sorry state of aliya it is no longer enough to hold aliya activists aloft as a showpiece but that the activists must be given power within the system. And it is our awareness that while our activism may be compromised by affiliation with the Zionist "establishment," that danger is outweighed by the opportunity afforded us within the system to influence significantly the future of Zionism.

Although this marriage of activist "hotheads" to WZO and Jewish Agency bureaucrats and politicians was hardly made in Heaven, less promising partnerships have succeeded in the past.

In April 1986, New York police raided two homes used by the Yahwehs. Eleven members were arrested and subsequently indicted for torturing and beating children who failed to meet the cult's daily fund-raising goals.

(The Bnai Brith Jewish Monthly.)

Visit to Treblinka

The statements of Idit Goldschmidt, of Kibbutz Netzer Sereni, and of her father, Arye Goldschmidt, the kibbutz treasurer, after their return from a visit to concentration camps in Poland, which were quoted on this page on April 28, originally appeared in an article by Aharon Dolev in *Ma'ariv* on April 23.

Black Hebrews picket

SINCE last August, the Black Hebrews have legally picketed outside the B'nai Brith building in Washington, D.C. - handing out "information sheets" and carrying anti-Israel placards.

Israel, they charge, is engaged in a "sinister scheme to annihilate a community of 2,000 Black American Hebrews" living there. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, they continue, is in collusion with Israel, a "Zionist-Nazi state."

A report issued by ADL documents the background and current activities of the Chicago-based Black Hebrews and the Miami-based Yahwehs, another Black Hebrew sect. Both groups claim to be "true

descendants" of the biblical Israelites. ADL says they are virulently anti-white and anti-Semitic.

In April 1986, Israel expelled 45 Black Hebrews for illegal residence. That sparked a concerted anti-Israel campaign - in front of the B'nai Brith building and elsewhere in the U.S. The group's placards and slogans accuse Israelis of genocide and identify them with Nazis.

In September 1986, four members of the group were convicted in U.S. federal court and sentenced to 30-year prison terms for operating a multimillion dollar crime ring that trafficked in stolen airline tickets and passports.

Havurot

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: In a recent letter you published, Joseph Lerner, commenting on Aryeh Rubinstein's article, "American Jewry: Dead or Alive?" (February 16), addressed a question to me about *havurot*. Lerner asked whether the *havurot* and *minyanim* that began to appear in the U.S. in the early 1970's have achieved the potential projected by their supporters.

My research indicates that the number involved in these alternative religious communities reached a plateau some 10 years ago. About 15 per cent of U.S. synagogue members belong to *havurot* that are part of synagogues. And the vast majority of *minyanim* involve synagogue members who choose to maintain separate prayer groups (in place of the synagogue's regular services).

In addition to synagogue-based *havurot* and *minyanim* there are over 200 independent groups that conduct programmes of Jewish study and celebration with no formal organizational affiliation.

The impact of the *havura* phenomena is twofold. First, they have proved to be an organizational form that has sustained and nourished the Jewish interests and energies of thousands of American Jews, many of whom otherwise might have drifted out of the community. Second, *havura* principles have had a constructive influence in helping mainstream Jewish organizations to be more responsive to the changing values of their constituencies.

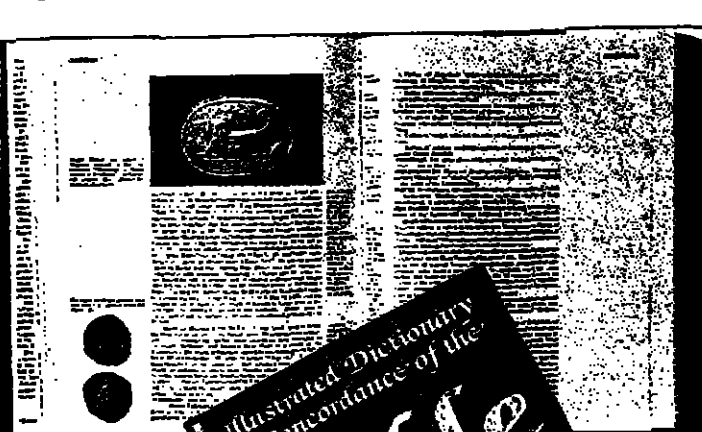
Thus, one sees in synagogues and other Jewish organizations more active participation of members in Jewish study, worship, and celebration, and a decentralization of authority - less dependence on rabbis and other Jewish professionals with regard to organizational management.

While this evaluation of *havurot* and *minyanim* does not suggest a major transformation in American Jewish life, it does indicate adaptations that have enhanced the Jewish involvement of a significant number of people. In an open, modern society such innovation would appear to be requisite to a viable Jewish community.

PROF. BERNARD REISMAN, American Jewish Communal Studies Brandeis University Waltham, MA.

The Jewish World page, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.

ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY & CONCORDANCE OF THE BIBLE



A magnificent reference work prepared by a distinguished team of U.S. and Israeli scholars that helps readers and devotees of all faiths enhance their interest in the Bible. Virtually complete in its listing of entries, the Dictionary & Concordance of the Bible identifies and explains every name in the Old and New Testaments, from persons and families to plants, animals, places, rituals, feast days, concepts and much more.

Magnificently illustrated, this comprehensive volume provides authoritative definitions of some 3,500 Biblical names, explaining the meaning and significance - historical as well as scriptural - of each one. As a concordance, the book makes Bible research simple; as a dictionary, it saves untold time and effort when basic knowledge is sufficient. Published by Macmillan, illustrated with 1,500 photos and maps, hardcover, 1,070 pages.

PRICE: NIS 135

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000 Please send me the ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY & CONCORDANCE OF THE BIBLE. I enclose a cheque for NIS 135.

NAME ADDRESS CITY CODE TEL.

HASHARON

NETANYA'S LARGEST FURNITURE EXHIBITION

- ★ 30 LOUNGE SUITES IN NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS
 - ★ LARGE SELECTION OF STYLISH BEDS AND WARDROBES
 - ★ DINING AND KITCHEN TABLES AND CHAIRS
 - ★ CHILDREN'S FURNITURE
- 2 FULL FLOORS 1,000 sq.m. 15% REDUCTION FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS.

Illt Furniture Ltd. 11 Kikar Ha'atzmaut, Netanya, Tel. 053-332925

EDDIE FREUDMANN OF

ADIV TOURS LTD.

- ★ WHY NOT: Take advantage of the cheap dollar?
 - ★ AVAILABLE NOW: U.S.A. most reasonable fares including special SPECIAL FREE CAR HIRE and FREE HOTEL STAYS with T.W.A.
- KOSHER TOUR: July 2, 15 days to HOLLAND, BELGIUM and FRANCE. Visiting AMSTERDAM (4 days), BRUSSELS (1 day), BRUGGE, PARIS (5 days), LYONS (1 day), NICE (3 days), MONTE CARLO. Half-board \$1,785.

1 Krause St., Netanya Tel. 337114, 347530



The strongest name in swimming pools

- ★ Construction of new swimming pools ★ Refurbishing old pools
- ★ PVC coating of pools ★ Jacuzzis and Finnish saunas
- ★ Jet streams ★ Automatic Swimming Pool Cleaners
- ★ Chemical chlorinators and chemical controllers
- ★ Heaters and swimming pool covers
- ★ Sun-beds, automatic massage beds.

5 Maskit St., Industrial Area, P.O.B. 2040, Herzliya, Tel. 052-555703, 052-558134

CARPET CLEANING AND REPAIR

ALL TYPES OF CARPETS ★ Specializing in PERSIAN AND CHINESE Carpets ★ Wall-to-Wall Carpets Cleaned in Your Home ★ Evaluation of Carpets for Insurance Purposes ★ Furniture Cleaning in Your Home

Free collection and delivery ALL SERVICES FULLY GUARANTEED

ARGAMAN

Tel. 053-331003, 333667. Old Industrial Zone, Netanya

CROCODILE RESTAURANT

FREE SALAD BARI!
Snap up 20 assorted salads plus bread and butter with main course.

Grilled steaks, fish, chicken, seafood & lots more.

3 Course Children's Menu, NIS 6.

Seaview - Free Parking
Shalit Square, Herzliya, 052-570762

CHUDY FLOWERS Herzliya

Send Your Flowers with Special Care

- ★ Deliveries in Israel and Worldwide
- ★ Your wedding beautified with our creative displays
- ★ Telephone orders welcome
- ★ Arrangements for all occasions

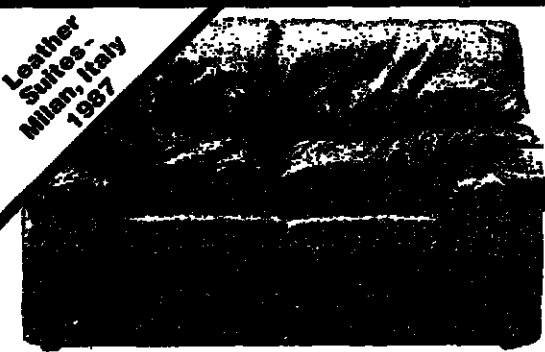
Ran Chudy, 58 Sokolov St. Herzliya, Tel. 052-543155.

OPUS CAFE GALLERY

On Monday night — chess and cappuccino.
The sets and the partners are already here. Open to one and all — amateurs, pros and couples, from 5 p.m. till midnight.

Open from 8:30 a.m. till the wee hours. 7 Sokolov St., Herzliya.

OPUS — The place that will take the fashion out of Tel Aviv



dolphin

The Largest Furniture Showroom in the Sharon area.
Fine quality dining room, salon and bedroom suites. Specially made wall units by DOLPHIN, on display at
53 Sokolov St., HERZLIYA, Tel. 052-81553.



NEW IN NETANYA

Bakery for American Cookies

- ★ Chocolate Chips
 - ★ Nuts
 - ★ Granola
 - ★ Fruit, etc.
- All made with butter.

Cookie Corner: 15 Stampfer St., Netanya, Tel. 053-335532

LEE CHINA 利華中菜館
KOSHER CHINESE RESTAURANT 利華中菜館

BUSINESS LUNCH NIS 11
including VAT 12:30-3 P.M. ONLY

All credit cards accepted
9 Chen Blvd., Herzliya 052-66973
Open afternoon and evening 12:30-3 p.m.; 6:30 p.m.-midnight

SHULAMIT CENTRE

- ★ We buy GOLD & DIAMONDS
- ★ Fair prices ★ Valuations
- ★ Real estate sales and rentals

29 Herzl St., Netanya (in the passage)
Tel. 053-332496, 344369

SWIMMING POOLS — OUR SPECIALITY

- ★ Construction of new swimming pools
- ★ Refurbishing old pools
- ★ PVC coating of pools — modern method
- ★ Jacuzzis & Finnish saunas
- ★ Fitting & chemicals for swimming pools

The robot for automatic cleaning of walls & swimming pool floors.

Offices: Beit Mercazin, Rehov Maskit (cor. Galim), Herzliya Pituah 46733. (POB 2020, Herzliya Pituah 46129). Tel. 052-555244, 555436. Telex: 30343 NIZ IL.

You're right — it's shopping par excellence in Hasharon!

For advertising details, call The Jerusalem Post Advertising Dept., Tel Aviv, 03-294222.

Ask for Gerry Kriss, or Susan Berman

Set a good example... it could catch on!

TODAY

NO OTHER field of medicine, except oncology, generates as much fear and misunderstanding among the public as the grafting of skin on victims of severe burns.

Hearing about skin grafts from cadavers, the man in the street probably envisages the stripping of bodies of all their epidermal covering, leaving them like skinned chickens. Then, thinks the layman, the skin is stuck to the burns victim with bandages. After a few weeks or months, he believes, the donated skin has "grown in" and the patient looks more or less like new.

This is science fiction, say experts at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital burns unit, which houses the only skin bank in Israel. In fact, saving the lives of seriously burned patients and rehabilitating their bodies is an extremely difficult, time-consuming medical task. Even with the great advances of recent years, a healthy 30-year-old who suffers third-degree burns over half of his body has a 50-50 chance of survival. A 70-year-old with third-degree burns over only 30 per cent of his body has only a 30 per cent chance to live.

Burns patients can suffer tremendous pain and require up to 20 separate operations during a hospitalization that can last six months or even a year.

And while homograft (from another person) skin is vital in keeping the patient alive in the first critical period, donated skin is rejected by the body in as little as two weeks, requiring more grafts until the body regenerates its own skin.

Staff at the burns unit in Hadassah's plastic and maxillo-facial surgery department are used to getting attention during short periods after tragic incidents — like the fire bomb attack on the Moses family of Alfei Menashe this month or the time bomb attack on an open truck of Israeli soldiers in Lebanon — make the headlines.

But when the publicity dies down, they and their colleagues at other medical centres are left to cope with the painful realities. Although Hadassah's skin bank, controlled by the Israel Defence Forces, has been operating since last year, it has not been able to obtain the 50 units of skin it has been allowed by rabbinical and health authorities. To put it simply, people aren't standing in line to donate the skin of a relative who has just died. The main source of the skin is bodies at the Forensic Institute in Abu Kabir, and in every case, the close relatives must unanimously approve the donation.

Prof. Menahem-Ron Wexler, head of the department and the burns unit and a respected authority in the field, is relieved that the skin bank is operating, but he is "not satisfied." There are barely 15 units of skin, each two square metres in size, comprising donations from four or five cadavers. If some terrible fire or terrorist outrage should occur, leaving scores of victims with treatable second- or third-degree burns, the skin bank could not handle it.

PEOPLE TAKE their skin for granted, glancing at wrinkles as the years pass and massaging with expensive creams to try to hold off the inevitability of aging. But skin is a

The 'mitzva' of donating skin

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich reports on Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital skin bank.



Preparing skin cells for growing.

vital organ. Prof. Wexler told *The Jerusalem Post* in an interview this week. Without it, life cannot continue, as the exposed body would be overcome by infectious bacteria.

In a first-degree burn, there is redness and pain, like a heavy sunburn at the beach. Second-degree burns involve partial destruction of the skin, including the sebaceous (oil) glands, but skin cells in the hair follicles and elsewhere can reach the surface and form a new layer of skin.

It is the third-degree burns, in which the layers of the skin are destroyed down to the sweat glands, that endanger life and require grafts from the victim himself (autografts) and from cadavers.

It's best, says Prof. Wexler, if the grafted skin can be taken from the patient himself, as any other skin is rejected in two weeks. But burns victims who have only 20 per cent of their skin remaining have little left to donate to themselves. In these cases, the skin bank is critical, and before it was established, many of these third-degree burn cases died.

After their arrival at the hospital, severe burns patients require intensive care to keep them alive because of the loss of large amounts of water and protein. Bacteria threaten infection within two days, and, says the doctor, it is virtually impossible to kill these bacteria as they are everywhere and multiply geometrically. Donated skin is the best — and only — possible protection.

After a few days, the grafts begin. The patient is readied by having all damaged skin tissue cut away, to reduce infection and bleeding, leaving little more than the muscle over the bone.

If the patient has enough healthy skin of his own, it is "shaved" off in a very thin layer — the thickness of this page. The device used is a dermatome, and it removes skin only a millimetre deep, in swathes 10 centimetres wide. The underlying skin looks as though it has been sunburned, but no more. Within two weeks, the "shaved" area has regenerated skin that barely shows

signs of scarring. But if little healthy skin is left on the victim, cadaver skin must be grafted. This is the same one-millimetre-thin layer taken from the patient; and when this is performed with skin taken from a cadaver, says Prof. Wexler, there is positively no disfigurement. Skin is usually taken from the thighs, hips, back and stomach areas, and sometimes from the arms.

Although the donated skin "takes" well initially, it is rejected soon, and the unfortunate burns victim has to undergo successive operations as his skin recovers. Bits of his own skin are implanted as "islands" among the donated grafts, which continue to grow as he recovers.

Even if all goes well, most severe burns victims have to wear pressure suits over most of their bodies for years after surgery, because the fat layer has been destroyed and the pressure reduces disfigurement. A woman in Jerusalem's Jewish Quarter in the Old City, who miraculously survived severe burns over most of her body caused when a gas tank exploded and she rushed her young children to safety, still wears this suit years after the accident.

DESPITE sensational media reports in the past, there is still no such thing as artificial skin that can be used instead of human grafts in severe burn cases. Researchers are urgently seeking a way to create such a synthetic skin that would not be rejected by the recipient.

Some ultra-Orthodox opponents of the skin bank have claimed that skin could be imported from cadavers abroad, but this raises serious questions of ethics and practicality. First, says Prof. Hannah Ben-Bassat, head of Hadassah's laboratory of experimental surgery, few countries have enough skin of their own and they have legislation that bans its export. In addition, the storage techniques needed to keep the skin alive during transport makes it much less viable, and sometimes useless, for grafting.

The 'magic' is not lost

tion here although their parents were still alive. "Some parents died en route, leaving orphans in the hands of others," Levin says. "Medical emergency workers took these dying children directly from the airports to the nearest hospitals, often without proper identification."

There was even a problem with those children who were able to give their names and those of their parents. Many shared the same names. Ironically, because the appearance of many of the children changed drastically as a result of medical treatment and proper nutrition, parents who had spent months



Yemenite children who were part of Operation Magic Carpet, before and after.

looking around in other hospitals and camps, often did not recognize their own children.

An eight-year-old, for instance, who was an emaciated seven kilograms upon arriving in Israel, doubled his weight in about one month, Levin recalls.

"Some parents 'recognized' children whom we were sure at the time

Aside from this, there is the moral issue of taking scarce supplies of skin from gentiles for grafting on to Jews because Jewish cadaver donations are inadequate.

The skin at Hadassah is under IDF control and permission must be granted by the chief medical officer before any is used, either for soldiers or for civilians. Hadassah is the keeper of the skin, according to guidelines set down by the authorities.

Prof. Ben-Bassat notes that if bandages have to be used to cover their wounds instead of cadaver grafts, these have to be changed every two days — an extremely painful procedure that requires local or even general anesthetic. "It's terrible for us to watch what they go through, but even worse for the patients," she says. Some patients even wonder if they would not be better off dead. But recent advances have granted even severely-burned patients a normal or near-normal life if they can overcome the protracted treatments.

A potential replacement for cadaver skin grafts now being worked on at Hadassah is human skin cells taken from the patient and grown into large sections of skin tissue in the lab. A few months ago, Hadassah became the first hospital in the country — and one of the few in the world — to succeed in carrying this out. A three-square-centimetre piece of epidermis was grown into 70 square centimetres and returned to the patient's body.

The skin was grown in a flat bottle, enriched by vitamins and growth hormones, in the lab run by Malka Chaout under the supervision of Prof. Ben-Bassat. The technique was developed by Prof. Howard Green of MIT in 1979, and doctors are hopeful that it will help in the battle for the lives of burns patients.

Yet, the "cultivated" skin grafts will never replace cadaver and autografts, says Ben-Bassat, as they have worked only for the upper skin layer and not for the sturdier dermis layer. In addition, while the process is not expensive and eliminates the problem of graft rejection, it takes weeks to grow the new skin and the patient usually requires protection within a matter of days.

The dearth of cadaver skin drives the Hadassah burns unit staff "crazy" as so much is potentially available. "When a body is buried, no skin remains just three days later. 'What a waste,' comments Prof. Ben-Bassat. "And the removal of such a thin layer does not disfigure or in any way desecrate the dead. Families who donate the skin of their relatives are, in fact, performing a mitzva by keeping another person alive."

Perhaps a more fitting memorial to Ofra Moses, the young mother of three who was burned to death in her car near Alfei Menashe, is not the heap of stones built by settlers, but a project to ensure that the Hadassah skin bank has enough units permanently on hand. Malka Chaout notes that she has sent several units to Beilinson Hospital in the last two weeks for grafts for Adi, the eight-year-old daughter of Ofra Moses who was severely burned, along with her father, brothers and a young family friend.

were not theirs. Others, who had lost children, were prepared to swear that an anonymous child was their own. And there was no way of getting at the truth."

Despite the claims of U.S. Yemenite activists, the mistakes were unintentional, Levin asserts, and there was no choice.

These then, were the "lost children" of Operation Magic Carpet. Levin argues, adding that "the children who were snatched from the brink of death are now parents. Some have brought their children to us to show them off with pride."

"It seems sad that 37 years later," Levin says, "people who may not have been involved in this drama in 1949-1950, when Israel was in its infancy, have found an axe to grind and are prepared to try and destroy Israel's reputation for the ingathering of the Exiles by campaigning in the world press against us."

D.S.

Mental improvement through movie-making



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

Prof. Savir says that some children were also hurt by shaving foam sprayed into the air. The Health Ministry, receiving reports on the eye injuries — some of which may be permanent — will try to prohibit the sale of dangerous sprays. The Industry and Commerce Ministry seized hundreds of cans of one product that was not licensed.

A PROFIT-making centre, "Lifestyle," for the prevention of cardiac and vascular diseases, opens next week at the Shores Hotel, west of Jerusalem. The first class of 10 people will try to change their lifestyle by learning new eating and exercise habits, eliminating smoking and learning relaxation methods, in the two-week course.

The centre follows ideas originated by Dr. Prilkin, an American

engineer who sought to reduce the danger of heart attacks and strokes by eliminating their causes.

At a recent press conference at the hotel, centre chairman Haim Teitelbaum presented his staff, which includes medical specialists, dieticians and physical education experts.

The two-week course encompasses 90 hours of lectures and study, aimed at changing attitudes and behaviour. Participants will be checked beforehand for blood-cholesterol levels, weight and blood pressure.

WHEN RABBIS talk about "life after death," they don't mean corpses with pacemakers whose hearts suddenly start beating.

But this possibility is worrying to rabbis, according to a recent story in the ultra-Orthodox weekly *Erev Shabbat*.

Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Haim David Halevy sent a letter to the city's burial society, asking them to remove pacemakers found in bodies, before burial.

The pacemaker is inserted just below the skin of the chest and can thus be removed with a slight incision.

The rabbi explained that recently, some people with pacemakers wrote to him after hearing that the small devices can set a heart going again "eight to 10 years" after burial.

They expressed the fear that they didn't want to be buried with the

pacemaker after their death because of the danger of their hearts "beating again."

Rabbi Halevy admits that the possibility of the pacemaker restarting a heart after burial is very unlikely, but to keep everyone breathing more easily, he has ordered the removal of the pacemakers. The Health Ministry, according to the newspaper, approves of the procedure.

EREV SHABBAT also reported that Magen David Adom doctors who make emergency calls on Shabbat have been refusing to drive into religious neighbourhoods for fear of being stoned. Unlike ambulances, which are clearly marked, the doctors arrive in their own cars.

A few months ago, a well-known Jerusalem rabbi had to call an MDA doctor to his wife's bedside on Shabbat after she fell ill and suddenly lost her sight.

But the doctor refused to come to their home, fearful of being attacked by residents of the quarter.

The chairman of the city's religious council, Rabbi Yitzhak Ralbag, found a solution. He suggested that the MDA doctors set a blinking light atop their cars to deter stone-throwers.

The religious council agreed to finance their purchase, and the lights are now being distributed among the physicians. The rabbis will instruct residents not to disturb cars with these lights that drive through their neighbourhoods on Shabbat.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.



A wire shopping basket is shown, containing a sign that reads "Buy Israeli products".



A wire shopping basket is shown, containing a sign that reads "Buy Israeli products".

Spectronix: Smoke but no fire

The fire-equipment maker saw sales plunge last year, but its managing director says a closer reading of the results gives reason for optimism

By SIMON LOUISSEON
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Not many chief executives would be proud of the results recently published by military equipment manufacturer Spectronix Ltd., but Yechiel Spector is. The figures show sales plummeted from \$11.9 million in 1985 to \$6.9m. last year, while net profit slid from \$4.3m. to \$2.1m.

So what's the reason behind Spector's pride? For some two years the company had been expecting a sizeable fall-off in sales to its main customer, the Israeli military, and when it did come last year it was far more dramatic than anticipated. In 1985, 95 per cent of its \$11.9m. sales went to the Ministry of Defence, but the following year sales in that direction came to only around \$1m. In 1985 export sales came to only \$800,000, but last year when the crunch arrived, Spectronix was able

to boost these to \$5.1m.

The fact that Spectronix was able to report a profit, somewhat in excess of that produced by Israel Discount Bank, under the circumstances, is the reason for Spector's pride.

"The year 1986 was a 'deluxe setback' — if you must be clobbered then it's the best way to do it. The rug was pulled out from under us but somehow we remained upright," says Spector.

Spector says the huge growth in its export market came about as a result of 10 years of hard work and preparation. Before Spectronix developed its main product — a system for detecting and extinguishing fire and suppressing gas-vapour explosions — there was no market. Only through the company's efforts was the market established and the need for the product recognized. Now Spectronix faces tough competition from companies such as the huge California-based Hughes Corp. and Gravier PLC of Britain.

Despite this, Spector estimates its current share of this specialized world market is around 50 per cent and has never been less than 42 per cent.

Most sales are to the U.S., the Americas and Europe, but for reasons of security Spector will not be more specific. The company is an approved supplier to the U.S. military. Spector estimates that the world

market for these systems, which are mostly installed in tanks and naval vessels, will be around \$200m. a year by 1993, and Spectronix aims to grab a 30 per cent share.

Spector is not overly critical of the sudden drop in demand in the local market and the fact that this was produced by budgetary constraints.

"This was not the intention of anyone. Taking into consideration the semi-panic caused by the budget activities, I don't think there is a basis for criticism."

However, Spector says the need for the systems has not been reduced and if the military suddenly requires an increase in supply Spectronix may not necessarily be able to cope.

While the market readjustment has been painful, Spector acknowledges that in the long run it is best for industry. Part of the pain has been employment at its Sderot factory reduced from 200 to 150. More significant has been the reduction in "indirect" employment — the subcontractors. Spector says that these outnumbered the people employed by the company itself.

One reason Spectronix, which is 42 per cent, owned by Israel Corp. and 17 per cent by Spector, was able to weather the storm was because of its accumulated cash flow. Since 1981 the company has financed activities from its own resources including a \$3m. issue to the public in 1982. At the end of 1986 the company still had

a cash surplus of \$6m.

In fact Spector is somewhat critical of his board for failing to adequately use its cash resources to enlarge and diversify. He is adamant that Spectronix will not indulge in speculative investments or become any kind of investment operation, but he admits the company is actively seeking to buy other companies to widen its activities.

Last year Spectronix licensed a small American company to produce Spectronix's SAFE system and Spectronix expects this to be another leg into the U.S. market.

The company is currently working on transferring its technology to helicopter and submarine fire-protection systems. It is also developing the market for civilian applications and is about to get U.S. approval for its computer-room protection system. Further into the future Spectronix is working on systems for protection of plants in the petroleum and petro-chemical industries. And as a diversification, although using some of the same technology, Spectronix is also developing an anti-missile system.

Spectronix has current orders of \$13m. and Spector forecasts 1987 sales to be approximately in line with those in 1985. "There is more than a fair chance we will equal 1985, and, hopefully, we will better it. We could be less in profit (4.5m) though, because 1985 was a very good year."

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

Rising interest in savings

After a long drought, the saving schemes operated by the commercial banks have begun to see a net inflow of funds. But the last two or three months of better times are not yet sufficient to persuade the banks that the trend has turned decisively upward.

Shaul Shoham, who is charge of Discount's head office department for saving schemes, seeks to inject a note of caution. "The situation has certainly been improving during this year. But the economy is so unpredictable, and savings rates so open to influence by a whole range of factors, that we cannot assume that the improvement will automatically carry on," he told *The Jerusalem Post* last week.

To help things along, Discount and all the other banks are engaged in fierce competition to attract new savings. A number of new techniques have been tried, and the ones that have been found successful have been quickly copied. From the saver's point of view, this has been entirely to the good, with higher yields and options on cut-rate loans among the goodies being offered.

In the background are far-reaching changes in the government's attitude to the instrument of savings schemes. For many years, the Treasury tightened its grip on this important source of funds, forcing the banks to channel to the government an increasing proportion of the money they received.

Discount and all the other banks are engaged in fierce competition to attract new savings. A number of new techniques have been tried.

One of the key aspects of the ongoing capital market reform is a loosening of this tight control. This process began last year, but is picking up steam in the current fiscal year. Among the most important developments to date are:

- The cessation, last summer, of the issue of special bonds for the banks to invest savings scheme money. This has meant that they had to seek "cover" for their funds by buying regular government bonds, either at source (the "primary" market, for new issues) or in the course of trading on the exchange (the "secondary" market, for existing issues.) This, in turn, has meant that the yields offered on savings schemes now vary according to the state of the bond market.

- The percentage of savings having to be channelled to the government is being gradually reduced. Last week, the second such reduction went into effect, and the current regulations are that in index-linked schemes, 65 per cent of savings money has to be invested in government bonds, and a further 10 per cent in "reform bonds," meaning those issued by, or on behalf of, corporations that have received a green light from the Treasury whose own needs must be met first. In dollar-linked schemes, the percentages are now 85 per cent to be redeposited in the Treasury, and 10 per cent to be invested in reform bonds, compared with the former 100 per cent redeposit rate.

The remaining money is available to the banks to lend as they see fit. Meanwhile, the banks' margins on the money redeposited have been cut again, from 2.5 per cent per annum, to 2 per cent.

The action has been primarily concentrated in index-linked schemes. The reasons for this are straightforward enough. Dollar-linked saving has been very low ever since the July 1985 economic stabilization programme froze the shekel/dollar exchange rate, and overnight turned dollar-linkage from the best to the worst form of protection in the Israeli economy. According to Discount's Shoham, the only sources of dollar-linked savings in the last year or two have been from people who are in the middle of an ongoing monthly savings scheme that is dollar-linked, and from people with a particular reason for tying themselves to the dollar.

These savers were quite swamped by those moving in the opposite direction, withdrawing maturing savings from dollar-linked accounts and moving to more lucrative investments. In index-linked savings, too, there was until recently a net negative intake, although not so serious.

Shoham says the primary factor behind the modest turnaround to net inflows in the past few months has been the reduced tendency to break deposits early and to pull the money out.

The banks are doing their utmost to encourage the more positive trend in saving. To some extent, the improvements they have begun offering stem from the government's reforms, which allow them greater discretion and flexibility in using savings funds, and hence give them a larger profit margin overall. In addition, though, they are deliberately sacrificing some of their own margin, as a marketing technique to increase sales.

This has led to the fiercest retail banking war seen for some time in this country. The first blow was struck when Hapoalim introduced the idea of linking savings to loans, so that savers had an optional extra in the form of a below-market-price loan as part of the terms of their savings scheme. Then came Leumi, which expanded this idea to apply to one-time deposits, where the saver could get access to a loan soon after the savings period began, instead of only at the end. Leumi pitched its loans very cheaply and invented the concept of making the right to the loan a transferable one. Discount latched on to this, and turned the very loan itself into an optional extra, which the saver could waive in return for receiving a higher rate of interest on his savings. The common theme, therefore, has been to give the saver a wider choice of opportunities in how to save as well as how to borrow money.

Some new ideas work out better than others. Discount, for instance, claims that its idea of making the loan into an option has been very successful, because it turns out that most savers prefer to waive the loan and take the higher interest offered as an alternative. The proof that this idea has worked is simple: The other banks are all offering it now, in one form or another. Another Discount novelty, an index-linked savings scheme that offers monthly income but runs for only two years, remains unique to that bank. One reason the others have nothing similar is that people who demand steady monthly income, instead of accumulating interest as in most schemes, want this to run for relatively long periods. In fact, the longest-running savings schemes, with a lifespan of up to eight years, are those featuring monthly income rather than accumulation.

The two newest developments in the inter-bank rivalry came last week. Hapoalim switched the focus back to regular instalment savings, and away from lump-sum deposits, by announcing a sales campaign offering bonuses to savers who sign up for monthly instalment savings during May. The main attraction is higher interest rates — confirming that it is what the saving public most appreciates. The area of instalment saving is regarded by Hapoalim as its speciality, and it claims to have a dominant market share in it, although the other banks also claim that they make major efforts in this sphere. Since no one, not even the Bank of Israel, will publish any comparative statistics, these claims and counter-claims may be treated with healthy suspicion.

The other news is that First International has made its first innovation in quite a while in the savings scheme area where it used to make most of the running. It is giving the option of a dollar-linked loan as an alternative to index-linked loans that the other banks are offering along with their savings schemes. First International is charging "only" 18 per cent for these loans — very high by international standards, but cheap compared with the 27 per cent (plus exchange rate differentials, plus the 1 per cent levy for purchasing foreign currency) that the banks have been charging on regular dollar loans.

Curing the anaemic world economy

The OECD has the will, lacks the way

PARIS (AFP). — The doctors agree on diagnosis and prescriptions, but they seem unable to administer the cures which they all see as urgently needed to prevent a worsening of the ills impairing the world's economic health.

This, in a nutshell, seems to be the situation 34 industrial nations meet here today and tomorrow at the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Diplomats say pervasive uncertainties about economic prospects are holding up investment decisions and preventing full use of capacity freed by gains made on the inflation front and in achieving a sounder basis for growth by liberalizing Western economies.

The uncertainties stem from the dollar's continued slide, linked with U.S. efforts to force Japan and West

Germany to reduce the massive trade imbalances they share. They are also caused by growing protectionist pressures and flaring trade disputes.

And they stem from fears that unprecedented changes in the value of currencies could result in renewed inflation and rising interest rates in the U.S. and further dampen growth elsewhere.

Trade restrictions and high real interest rates have already caused additional strains between debt-ridden developing countries and their creditor banks.

The fact that the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the OECD have all revised their economic forecasts, projecting more sluggish growth in the 2.25 to 2.5 per cent range with slower world trade expansion until the end of 1988, can hardly help business confidence.

Economists of the three organizations agree this means it will take more time to solve the problem of politically sensitive and socially unacceptable mass unemployment, especially in western Europe.

They regard the figure three as being of magic value — 3 per cent annual growth is needed, they say, to prevent a worsening of jobless rates, to help debtors grow and service their debt, and to encourage capital investment needed to ward off a new crisis now threatening the world steel industry.

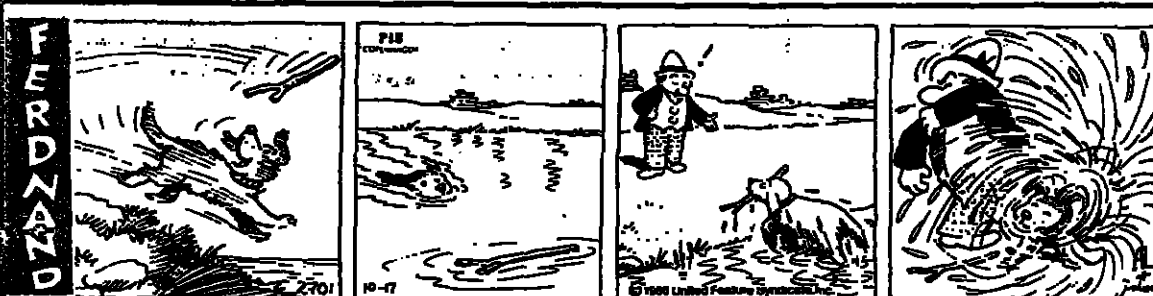
There are other signs that inspire a nagging feeling that leaders of the major powers may be losing control.

Although the Group of Seven barely one month ago reaffirmed last February's Paris currency stabilization accord, the dollar has dropped by an additional 5 and 10 per cent respectively against the Deutschmark and yen.

And although new trade negotiations in Gatt were launched last September in order to strengthen the multilateral trading system, major powers have allowed their bilateral trade conflicts to continue unabated.

These are ingredients in a situation contrasting sharply with the new mood of confidence instilled at the end of 1985, when the U.S. in a reversal of its past "hands off" policy agreed to cooperate with its key partners to secure an orderly dollar depreciation and proposed a new plan to ease the problem of third world debt.

However, senior OECD diplomats concede that developments since then have shown that leaders of the biggest countries have made little progress in translating good intentions into action, and fear not much may emerge either from this week's OECD meeting or from the Venice summit.

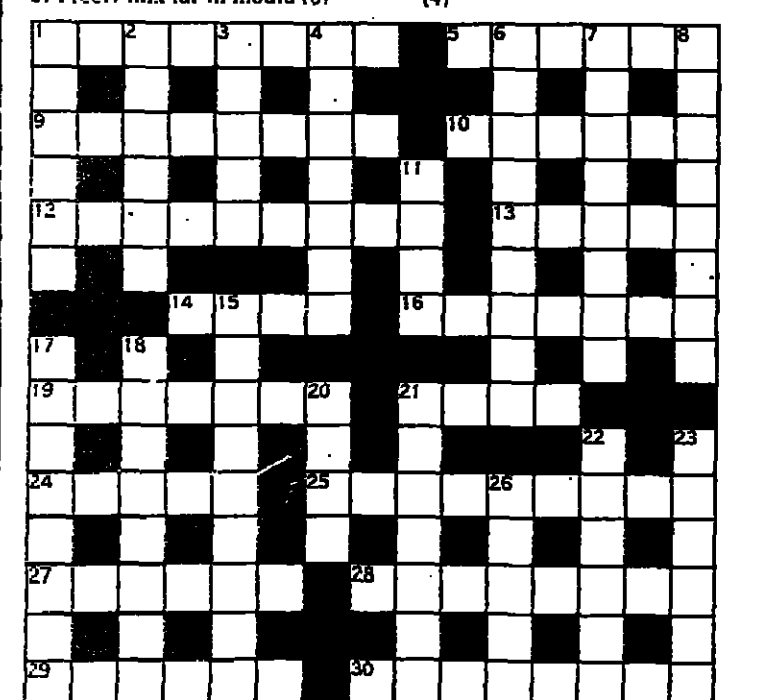


CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Prospect of finding gold in the Canal Zone (8)
5 Boys' drum (6)
9 Again money has a very small amount of money reserved (8)
10 Lower churchman embraces me (8)
12 For this reason the said number of soldiers were included (9)
13 Step inside (5)
14 A lifetime of bridge (4)
16 Is rough, ragged and rascally (7)
19 Not widespread agreement (7)
21 Estimate speed (4)
24 Submerge revolutionary leader in feathers (5)
25 Type of pay cut (8)
27 Freely mix tar in mould (6)

DOWN
11 enter political group on equal terms (6)
2 Catch the girl farther down (6)
3 Gathering at church to repent outwardly (5)
4 Wind on Monday etc. (7)
6 It's a mistake to give short change (9)
7 Relating to the subject of the act I'm rewriting (8)
8 State to find the king in (8)
11 Not a cheap term of affection (4)

28 Plainchant in church (8)
29 Artilleryman in the restaurant has a bottle (6)
30 Protester more unprepared about South Africa (8)



Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS
1 Pearl, 4 Legates, 8 Cambric, 9 Owner, 10 Fetch, 11 Literly, 13 Espy, 15 Camera, 17 Normal, 20 Rhea, 22 Bespoke, 24 Robin, 26 Lille, 27 Mammoth, 28 Elephant, 29 Naked, **DOWN**: 1 Pacific, 2 Admit, 3 Lurcher, 4 Look up, 5 Ghost, 6 Tautum, 7 Stray, 12 Tyne, 14 Sark, 16 Moselle, 18 Oarsman, 19 Lunched, 21 Hermit, 22 Belle, 23 Omega, 25 Brook.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Husky
4 Salad vegetable
7 Hard
9 Nudge
10 Jog
11 Lag behind
13 Cony
14 Loiter
15 Stimulus
17 Opening in a wall
19 Directed
20 Girl
22 Outbuilding
23 Representative
24 Breakwater
25 Froth

DOWN
1 Impede
2 Tarpad
3 Attempt
4 Shriek in horror
5 Idiot
6 Milliner
7 Sure
8 Actor
11 Shinbone
12 Very angry
15 Placing on record
16 Marinate
17 Animal
18 Stray
21 Nimble
22 Enticement

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Belle, 6 King George, 224956; Balam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldein, Herod's Gate, 282028.
Tel Aviv: Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230746; Kupat Holim Maccabi, 25 King George, 282650.
Be'er-sheva: Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim Shauli, E. Yaffe, Ra'anana.
Netanya: Geva, 14 Shaul Hagai, 22695.
Kiryat Haifa: Kupat Holim Harmer, Simat Modi'in, Kiryat Motzkin, 715136.
Haifa: Mezor, 57 Hameginim, 524113.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah, Ein Karem (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Sikur Holim (internal, obstetrics), Sheara Zedek (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Roshah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number at your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

FLIGHTS

24 - Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line), Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-361111 (20 lines)

FIRST AID 101

Magen David Adom

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 244442
Bat Yam *561111 Kiryat Shmona *4624
Beer-sheva 74787 Nahariya *233333
Caesarea *68525 Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111 Petah Tikva *923111
Ellar 7233 Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 92333
Haifa *512333 Sakhir 30333
Hastor 36333 Tel Aviv *242111
Holon 80333 Tiberias *90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

Emet - Emotional First Aid. Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111 (children) youth 03-261113, Haifa 672222, Beer-sheva 418111, Netanya 263116, Carmel and the north 04-689410.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234818, Jerusalem - 246524, and Haifa 382611.
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 525252, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433000, 433000 Sunday-Thursday, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

WORLD BANK PUBLICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE



Technological Innovations in Agriculture

A study paper that examines the role of market and non-market forces in affecting the rate and bias of technical change in agriculture. It also examines the process of generations of innovations and investment in agricultural research. 90 pages. NIS 9.50

Farming Systems Research

Reviews the history of farming system research and defines its scope in both a broad and a narrow sense. Also describes various on-farm research procedures, and reports on experiences accumulated in international agriculture research centres. 118 pages. NIS 9.50

Agricultural Household Models

Extensions, Applications, and Policy. By Inderjit Singh, Lyn Squire, John Strauss

Assesses newly developed models, reporting on the results of recent and innovative empirical applications of these models in various developing countries. Provides the first comparative analysis of the policy implications for the welfare of farm households, marketed surplus, the demand for nonagricultural goods and services, the demand for hired labor, budget revenues, and foreign exchange. 348 pages. NIS 65.50

Investment and Finance in Agriculture

A Technical Paper. The paper discusses the principles and objectives of service cooperatives and explores the advantages and constraints of operating and financing cooperatives in relation to other forms of commercial enterprises. 186 pages. NIS 15.20

Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects

Sets out a careful and practical methodology for analyzing agricultural development projects and for using these analyses to compare proposed investments. 528 pages. NIS 28.45

Agricultural Pricing and Marketing Policies in an African Context

Describes an analytical framework to address important agricultural pricing issues that arise in many African countries, provides a description of producer, consumer and marketing characteristics 122 pages. NIS 9.50

The Impact of Agricultural Extension

Uses sample surveys of farmers living in two areas of India and analyzes the productivity differentials between the two areas for wheat and rice and the extent to

which they can be attributed to the introduction of the training and visit system. 104 pages. NIS 8.63

Agricultural Extension: The Training and Visit System

Contains guidelines for reform of agricultural extension services along the lines of the training and visit system. 95 pages. NIS 9.50

Research-Extension-Farmer

A Two-Way Continuum for Agricultural Development

The volume reviews and analyzes actual experiences, successes and failures with linking research and extension in several Asian countries. 192 pages. NIS 26.55

Agricultural Research and Extension

A review of 128 agricultural projects examining the national organizations in charge of research and extension. 110 pages. NIS 13.20

Issues in The Efficient Use of Surface and Groundwater in Irrigation

Discusses three broad approaches to the problem of efficient resource use under externalities. The feasibility and institutional implications of the approaches are discussed and several case histories of actual policy responses to the social costs incurred by inefficient conjunctive use are reviewed. 93 pages. NIS 9.50

Wastewater Irrigation in Developing Countries

Health Effects and Technical Solutions. The report analyzes practices of wastewater reuse for agriculture in developing and developed countries. It shows how wastewater and nutrient resources promote agricultural development and contribute to pollution control. Looks at examples of current reuse practices in agriculture in several countries. 360 pages. NIS 37.95

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000.

Please send me the book(s) indicated below. I enclose a cheque for the appropriate amount.

- ☐ Technological Innovations in Agriculture
- ☐ Farming Systems Research
- ☐ Agricultural Household Models
- ☐ Investment and Finance in Agricultural Service Cooperatives
- ☐ Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects
- ☐ Agricultural Pricing and Marketing Policies in an African Context
- ☐ The Impact of Agricultural Extension
- ☐ Agricultural Extension: The Training and Visit System
- ☐ Research-Extension-Farmer
- ☐ Agricultural Research and Extension
- ☐ Issues in The Efficient Use of Surface and Groundwater in Irrigation
- ☐ Wastewater Irrigation in Developing Countries
- ☐ Please send me a free catalogue of the World Bank publications.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ CODE _____

TEL _____

Please allow 8 weeks delivery; all prices include VAT.

5/12/87

Figure double forecasted level

Current account hit record \$1.4b. in '86

By AVI TEMKIN
The Israeli economy finished last year with a record high balance-of-payments current account of about \$1.4 billion, almost twice earlier estimates by the Treasury and the Bank of Israel.

Figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that transfer payments, including grants and unilateral payments from abroad, totalled over \$5.3b. last year. This sum more than made up for the deficit on the goods and services account of about \$4b.

The figures also showed that in 1986 there was a drop of about \$700m. in military imports, and a rise of \$800m. in exports of goods and services. Civilian imports jumped \$1.5b., so the overall deficit in the goods and services account did not change from 1985 levels.

Imports of goods and services last

year totalled \$15.7b. including \$1.4b. of military imports. Exports came to \$11.7b., a rise of 7.6 per cent from the previous year, despite a decline of \$107m. in tourism revenue.

In the sums received as unilateral transfers, there was a rise of about \$300m. from the previous year, to a total of \$3.3b. The increase stemmed from a rise in personal remittances from West Germany, which rose \$100m. reflecting the rise in the Deutschmark against the dollar, rather than any real increase.

American aid, the biggest component of unilateral transfers, totalled \$3.8b., unchanged from last year, as the emergency U.S. aid was distributed over 1985 and 1986, while transfer to institutions, such as hospital and universities, came to \$600m. Personal remittances from abroad came to \$540m.

Israel approves \$5m. Paris trade centre

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - Israel has approved the establishment in Paris of a \$5 million-\$10m. centre for the promotion of trade between France and Israel. Lionel Stoleru, president of the France-Israel Chamber of Commerce said yesterday.

Speaking to a luncheon meeting of French and Israeli business leaders here, Stoleru said the France-Israel House would include a permanent showroom of products from both countries, offices for organizations dealing with bilateral trade and technology transfers, and offices for visiting businessmen.

Stoleru said he had submitted the idea during Prime Minister Shamir's recent visit to France, but only received a reply this week. He said he was "confident" that French Prime

Minister Jacques Chirac would shortly agree to the plan as well and that the major hurdle likely would be in finding investors.

"My message is simple: Trade levels between Israel and France are bad," Stoleru declared. In 1986, Israel exported \$417m. in goods to France, while France exported \$471m. in merchandise to Israel.

France is the fifth-largest market for Israeli goods after the U.S., West Germany, Britain, and Japan, while France is the seventh-largest supplier of goods to Israel, far behind market leaders like the U.S. and West Germany.

Still, Stoleru told *The Jerusalem Post* that there were signs of progress in bilateral trade. For example, at his urging, France for the first time sent an exhibition to the Technology '87 fair at Ramat Gan.



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued on page 2)
entire matter is irrelevant to our trial, and I'm asking you to sit down.

O'Connor: "I always try to obey the court and not incur its anger."
Levin: "We're not playing games and being offended here. You take things the wrong way. We're not angry. We only want to conduct a proper trial."

O'Connor: "Toda raba [thank you very much]. I will try hard to comply."

The defence counsel then asked Epstein whether in his lecture he had indicated how the office of Special Investigations (which conducts the case against Demjanjuk) got the ID card. Epstein replied that, as far as he knew, it came from Soviet archives.

At this point, judge Dalia Dornier intervened. "This is not relevant. We're only interested in the document's authenticity, not where it came from."

O'Connor replied: "My point is like that in a Talmudic or Kabbalistic argument. You have to peel away layer after layer, like an onion. How come an identity card, which is usually carried on a person, is suddenly found in an archive? Was it found on the ground, covered with dirt? And how did this affect the signatures?"

After a short consultation with his colleagues, Levin announced that he overruled O'Connor's entire line of questioning.

But O'Connor was not to be held back. He asked: "Was this the first time that a document released by the Soviet authorities was used in a court case against a U.S. citizen?"

Levin again overruled him. But O'Connor went on: "I refer here to something that is not yet in the court's hands. I refer to documents numbers 5 and 6." He held up two framed photo-enlargements of sections of the Trawnik card.

At this, Levin burst out and said: "We have to stop you. If there is another question of this type we won't hesitate to do what we do with any Israeli lawyer - we'd ask him to sit down."

But O'Connor did not give up. "The honourable prosecutor Shaked knows exactly what I'm driving at. Unless you stop me, I'll put evidence of this forgery in front of you and the world."

Shaked replied: "I protest against Mr. O'Connor calling Mr. Epstein a false witness. He can say things like that during his summation speech, but not now."

Levin: "I overrule. We have a duty to protect a witness against false accusations. I'm sorry I allowed you to start on this. You are exploiting the court's patience."

Levin was referring to the ruling established weeks ago, that only one member of the defence team could cross-examine on any given subject, and that no other member could take up that same subject again. Levin reminded O'Connor that Gill's entire questioning earlier that day was aimed at proving that the ID card was a Soviet forgery.

In an impromptu press conference after the session, O'Connor supplied some explanation for the exchanges.

Bourse ends 6-day slump

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
TEL AVIV. - Share prices executed a sharp "V-turn" yesterday on a broad front, ending a run of six successive declines.

In a mirror image of Sunday's heavy fall, 306 issues gained ground yesterday, of which 143 rose by more than 5 per cent and 13 were marked "buyers only." Only 18 issues fell in price. Seventy-seven others were unchanged, in almost every case resulting from an initial offer being snapped up by traders eager to match shares again after the market shake-out had ended.

Turnover fell from Sunday's high level, especially in the "arrangement" bank shares sector. Here, the reduced pressure on mutual funds brought less selling of bank shares while the high yields offered by these securities, which trade as dollar-linked bonds, attracted buyers and sent their prices up. In the "free" share market, turnover amounted to NIS 21 million, down from NIS 27m. the day before.

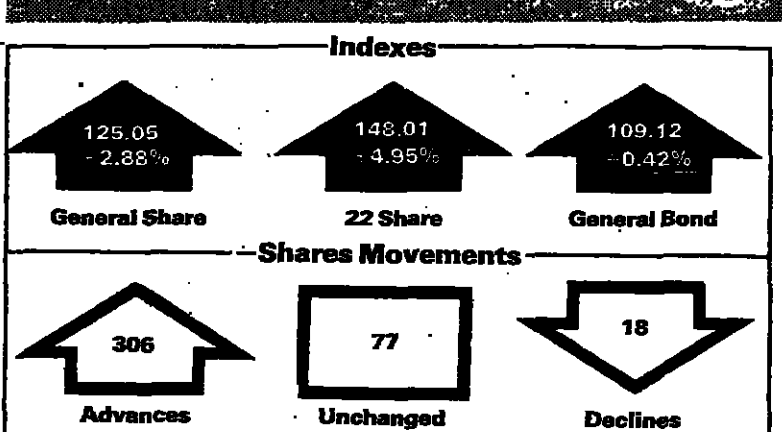
All this activity pushed the main share indices back up, cancelling out the losses recorded on Sunday. The

main free market index of non-arrangement shares rose 4.58 per cent, while the leading market sectors, industry and investment companies, rose by 4.78 and 0.02 per cent, respectively. Within the industrial group, textiles scored the biggest advance of the day, rising an average of 6.5 per cent.

The turnaround from the week-and-a-half of profit-taking that had pushed the market down 15 per cent from its late April began yesterday morning. In the two-sided morning trading, conducted in 22 shares, prices began rising sharply from the opening bell, and this paved the way for the general advance in the main afternoon session. "The market is composed of 'hitch-hikers,'" noted one observer wryly. "They saw the mutual funds, especially Leumi PIA, beginning to buy more aggressively yesterday and came into the market as buyers today, so they all jumped on the bandwagon."

Nonetheless, the sharpness of the reversal in the market trends has raised doubts among some analysts, who fear that its volatility is too great and that renewed price jumps will trigger another wave of selling.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Delta Gull	4100	1445	+5.1
Migra 1	5237	178	+10.0
Eagle 1	620	4852	+8.6
Polgar	9100	181	+3.4
Schoeller	16700	595	+10.0
Rogovin	2860	180	+3.1
Is. Can. Co.	5130	1919	+5.2
Zion Cable	3200	240	-
Pekker Steel	22000	288	-
Eilat	555000	25	+3.5
Sharon	420000	22	+4.8
Art	30050	23	+1.9
Clal Electronics	3138	6080	+1.9
Spektron 1	1585	2568	+5.8
T.A.T. 1	18700	265	+3.8
Adams 1	1242	4245	+8.0
Alliance	4000	1250	+4.2
Donor	3250	80	-
Fertiliser	4800	51	-
Haifa Chem.	1041	1434	+4.5
Dead Sea	2875	1634	+5.7
Petrochem	822	68725	+10.0
Neca Chem.	8444	150	+8.3
Frutaron	42240	24	+10.0
Hedera Paper	453000	106	+4.1
Koor p.	no trading	-	-
Clal Inds.	268	202651	-5.1

Commercial Banks

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Leumi	2365	8266	+10.0
Dev. Mnt.	26800	140	+7.4
General non-arr.	8210	4081	+5.5

Commercial Banks

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Leumi	2365	8266	+10.0
Dev. Mnt.	26800	140	+7.4
General non-arr.	8210	4081	+5.5

Financial Institutions

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Agri C	no trading	-	-
Ind. Dev. DO	no trading	-	-
Clal Lending 0.1	24600	18	+4.7

Insurance

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Aviv 0.1 r	1095	337	+9.3
Phoenix 0.1	805	8274	+1.0
Hamishmar	6950	236	+2.5
Memorial	2336	73	+1.0
Sahar	7280	900	+4.2
Zion Hold. 1	11600	-	-

Trade & Services

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Meir Eran	1030	10601	+6.3
Lightage	26800	130	+8.1
Cold Storage	1360	b.o.1	+5.0
Dan Hotels	2305	957	+10.0
Yarden Hotel	2681	142	-
Hilon 1	22800	122	+1.0
Team 1	965	1517	+2.1

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Avivim	1345	45173	+6.7
Eilon	458	19639	-
Africa 0.1	51400	844	+5.8
Darkever	7100	275	+5.7
Bayside 0.1	5570	1776	+6.6
Rasoco	5044	50	+7.5
Mehadrin	6450	1408	+3.5

Industrials

Name	Price	Tower	% change
Dubek b	5070	980	-
Priz-2	no trading	-	-
Suntron	12930	273	+6.7
Adgar	728	8882	+10.0
Argaman r	17600	281	+2.8

Abbeverations:

Abbeverations:	b	broker	r	registered
a.s. sellers only				
b.o. buyers only				

Mexico to buy Israeli phosphate

Mexican Energy Minister Alfredo del Mazo, in Israel for a four-day visit, said yesterday that his country would buy 100,000 tons of phosphates from Israel and make efforts to step up its imports from Israel in energy, agriculture and high technology.

In a meeting with Israeli Energy Minister Moshe Shabai, Del Mazo also agreed to send Mexican experts to Israel to discuss improving the quality of Mexican petroleum imported by Israel.

The higher quality oil would drastically improve air quality in Israel, Del Mazo said.

The ministers also said that the two countries would work this week on plans to expand bilateral trade, including a \$150 million order with Israel shipyards to build tug boats for the Mexican oil company.

Del Mazo is visiting Israel as a guest of the Energy Ministry and will be meeting with President Herzog and Prime Minister Shamir. (Kin)

Cairo eases currency rules

CAIRO (Reuters). - Egypt yesterday launched a limited free foreign exchange market, letting banks fix market rates for hard currencies to curb speculation and sideline deals.

Bankers described the measures, announced by Economy Minister Youssif Mustapha at a news conference, as a controlled or managed float of the national currency, the pound.

They were part of a standby credit package deal with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which wants Egypt to adopt a unified foreign exchange rate system.

A bankers' committee fixed an immediate rate of 2.165/2.170 pounds to the dollar, close to the recent rate of 2.15 on the unofficial

but tolerated "free market" which the new rules are intended to beat.

Central Bank Governor Mohamed Salehuddin Hamid said the measures, under which the bank's panel will set rates daily, aimed at "attracting foreign exchange into the banking sector by setting a realistic foreign exchange rate."

The government especially wants to syphon savings sent home by Egyptians working abroad - \$2.5 billion last year - away from the unofficial market, which is believed to handle \$3b.-4b. a year.

The new rate will be used for remittances by expatriates, tourism revenue and commercial bank foreign exchange transactions. It will also be used to finance imports.

Israel Money Markets

Bank	Deposit	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (May 11)	500-999	8.00	8.00	12.00
	1,000-9,999	15.75	15.75	17.5
	10,000-49,999	16.75	16.75	18.5
	50,000+	17.25	17.25	19.00
Hapoalim (April 28)	Up to 999	8.00	8.00	12.00
	1,000-9,999	16.00	16.00	17.50
	10,000-49,999	17.00	17.00	18.50
	50,000+	17.50	17.50	19.00
Discount (Apr. 30)	40-999	8.00	10.00	14.00
	1,000-10,000	16.00	16.00	18.00
	10,001-50,000	17.00	17.50	18.50
	50,001-99,999	17.50	17.50	19.00
	100,000+	18.00	18.00	19.50
Mizrahi	40-1,000	-	-	-
	1,001-2,500	-	-	-
	2,501-5,000	-	-	-
	5,001-10,000	-	-	-
	10,001-50,000	-	-	-
First Intl (May 6)	50-999	10.00	12.00	12.00
	1,000-4,999	15.00	16.20	15.80
	5,000-9,999	16.00	17.20	17.20
	10,000-49,999	17.00	17.70	18.40
	50,000+	18.00	18.30	19.40

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates, May 11)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	6.500	6.750	7.125
Found sterling (£100,000)	7.375	7.250	7.250
Deutsche Mark (DM 200,000)	2.750	2.75	3.000
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.825	2.750	2.875
Yen (\$100,000)	2.25	2.125	2.125

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (May 11)

Currency	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Rep.
Currency basket	1.8660	1.8600	-	-	1.8783
U.S. dollar	1.8601	1.8589	1.55	1.62	1.5887
Deutsche mark	0.8808	0.8818	0.86	0.90	0.8856
Pound sterling	2.8388	2.8718	2.68	2.70	2.6547
French franc	1.0353	1.0359	0.26	0.27	0.2658
Japanese yen (100)	1.1290	1.1432	1.11	1.18	1.1350
Dutch florin	0.7811	0.7809	0.77	0.80	0.7854
Swiss franc	1.0688	1.0688	1.06	1.10	1.0756
Swedish krona	0.2525	0.2527	0.25	0.26	0.2538
Norwegian krone	0.2389	0.2389	0.23	0.24	0.2381
Denish krona	0.2342	0.2371	0.23	0.24	0.2385
Finland mark	0.3625	0.3670	0.36	0.37	0.3644
Canadian dollar	1.1832	1.1890	1.16	1.21	1.1909
Australian dollar	1.1250	1.1301	1.04	1.05	1.0414
S. African rand	8.4555	8.4555	0.81	0.81	0.7678
Belgian franc (10)	0.4210	0.4283	0.41	0.43	0.4288
Austrian schilling	1.2529	1.2586	1.23	1.28	1.2586
Italian lira (100)	1.2164	1.2518	-	-	1.2518
Jordanian dinar	-	-	0.67	0.75	0.7184
Egyptian pound	1.8282	1.8211	-	-	1.8282
Irish punt	2.3559	2.3855	2.30	2.44	2.3853
Spanish peseta (100)	1.2655	1.2713	1.22	1.30	1.2621

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (May 11)

Precious Metals	Libor Rates
Gold	1 month 8 1/4% 8 1/4%
London a.m. fix	454.75
Dollar	3 month 7 3/4% 7 3/4%
Paris noon fix	453.98
S. franc	3 1/4% 3 1/4%
London p.m. fix	453.75
D-mark	3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Yen	3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Platinum	612.00

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 - GMT)

Forward rates	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Pound sterling	1.8600/010	153/148	319/311	655/645
Deutsche mark	1.7800/000	127/122	255/245	540/515
Swiss franc	1.4800/010	92/90	212/202	489/468
Dutch florin	2.0275/80	170/200	270/230	410/510
French franc	138.50/05	120/115	225/242	535/515
Japanese yen	127.00/00	80/110	150/160	270/240
Italian lira	37.10/20	-	-	-
Belgian franc	1.3400/50	28/28	63/68	129/155
ECU	1.1540/47	9/13	22/28	50/60
S. African rand	0.6800/00	12/17	21/24	38/40
Austrian schilling	1.2600/08	5/7.5	20/18	120/130
Swedish krona	6.2750/00	350/350	860/730	1475/1475</

Arti Roth
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frankel
Editor

Elly Noy General Manager
Shalom Weiss Treasurer
Avraham Levin Advertising Manager
Yosef Horn Press Manager
Ray Lewis Circulation Manager

David Landau Associate Managing Editor
David Gross Associate Managing Editor
Yakov Reisel Editorial Editor
Shalom Cohen Op-Ed Editor
Hanan Shier Supplements Editor

Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955; Editor 1955-1974 TED LURIE. Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION: The Jerusalem Post Building, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81 (9100) Telephone 551616 Telex 26121. Fax 551613. TEL AVIV 9 Rehov Carlebach, P.O. Box 31124 (61301) Telephone 254221-6 (six lines) Fax 255526. HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordan, Hidar Haameli, P.O. Box 4010 (21047) Telephone 645444 Fax 645446. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. © The Jerusalem Post 1987. Reproduction, or storage in a retrieval system, or any other form, is prohibited without permission.

To be continued

THE DEBATE that started in the inner cabinet yesterday, and that will continue tomorrow, must be the strangest of its kind in Israel's history.

It is not a debate about an international conference on establishing peace on the country's eastern frontier, but about the peace itself. The Likud half of the inner cabinet denies this, of course. The commitment to peace is too fundamental to be openly scorned by any major party. It is enshrined in the present government's policy guidelines as solemnly as Israel's political tradition demands. What they oppose, Likud spokesmen protest, is merely an international-conference recipe for an imposed Arab-style solution.

Direct talks with Jordan on the basis of the Camp David accords would, on the other hand, be perfectly acceptable to the Likud.

Such a programme might have been endorsed by King Hussein himself had it meant the eventual return of the entire West Bank, and the handover of Gaza, too, with but minor border rectifications, to Jordan. However, since he knows that the restoration and political legitimization of the old armistice lines is now beyond his reach, the Jordanian monarch is evidently prepared to consider the return of only some of the lands which the Arabs insist are theirs as right, for peace. Provided that he does not have to bear exclusive responsibility for the arrangement, and that it is worked out under the protective umbrella of an international conference.

The last thing Hussein would accept would be a formula aimed at getting him to legitimize in advance the annexation of the territories and their largely Arab population by Israel — their *de facto* annexation, at least — on the basis of an accord concluded between Israel and Egypt, and to which he was no party. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his colleagues, nevertheless, pretend to believe that their's is a realistic programme for peace.

The mystery is who they think they are fooling. Plainly not the outside world. For even among Israel's most loyal friends abroad there is widespread appreciation of the fact that the vision of Greater Eretz Yisrael can only be translated into reality, if at all, by Israeli fiat, not through a negotiated settlement.

It must be the Israeli voters, then, whom the Likud leaders expect to fool.

Whether their expectation does or does not rest on an underestimation of the voters' intelligence — and their desire for peace — may take a general election to test. But unless they can supply the public with more convincing reasons for rejecting Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's design for an international conference, the conclusion would appear inescapable that they would rather commit Israel to a process leading to war than to peace.

If, that is, peace means withdrawal from even a tiny piece of presently occupied territory.

This does not mean that all caveats aired by Likud spokesmen about the conference are necessarily without merit. For one thing, there is no certainty that the Russians — and for that matter the Chinese — will bow to Israel's condition of lowered hostility as the price for their participation in an umbrella-type conference, and will not press for the right of substantive intervention in the proceedings, on the side of the Arabs needless to say.

Or even if they do not, that they will refrain from bringing their political weight, and marshalling the support of the Western big powers, for a pro-Arab solution.

Mr. Peres will presumably have more to tell the inner cabinet on this matter — as well as on the existing agreement with Hussein and on America's stand — when he returns early next week from his scheduled visit to Washington.

But unless something like a miracle happens, the result of the vote may now readily be predicted. This is because the present top policy-making Likud leadership consists of the same Herut diehards who either publicly opposed or stayed on the sidelines or merely feigned support for Menachem Begin's design for peace when it came up for a vote in the Knesset.

These loyal followers of Mr. Begin's would rather he had stood pat on Yama and on an autonomy of unlimited duration for the Palestinians than bow to Jimmy Carter's pressure — and win peace with Egypt. Now they would close the window of opportunity for peace with Jordan rather than risk exposing the hollowness of their claim that wholesale annexation can be reconciled with peace.

Bubble gum culture

EUROVISION, it seems, is here to stay. At least for a while longer. But that is no reason for Israel to stay with it.

True, no particularly vital national interest is involved one way or another. Only the nation's self image. There is obviously room, in any free country, for the standardized musical tripe annually glorified by the Eurovision song contest. But why any self-respecting country should bother to send songs and singers — as a national enterprise — to compete for Eurovision's dubious prize is rather less obvious.

Except, admittedly, if the purpose is — or even seems to be — to mock the genre into shame, as was the case with the Israeli entry in Brussels last Saturday night, Zohar Laskov's "Idlers Song," a hilarious takeoff faultlessly executed by Natan Dattner and Avi Kushner, was no great work of art. But it had the merit of parodying the mindless Eurovision fare.

That can be done once, not more.

The time, therefore, has come to consider quitting this competition of childish babble masquerading as songs which are supposed to represent their countries.

Universities: efficiency is the answer

Gideon Patt

"WHO NEEDS universities?" The Jerusalem Post editorial asked on April 29, and, on the basis of a single phrase attributed to me on the allocation of funds to the universities, represented me as not caring if they do shut down.

It would be extremely rash to postulate a theory of the universities fighting for their existence on the one hand, and a government hostile to them on the other — which even the writer of the editorial, I hope, did not intend.

This is not the place to enumerate all the state and other budgets that have been and continue to be allocated to the universities every year; but anyone who examines them will undoubtedly arrive at an entirely different conclusion.

In 1987, the overall budget for higher education will reach NIS 730 million (\$436 million). The government's share, in direct support through its planning and budgetary committee, is NIS 490m. (\$293m.). In the present fiscal year, the government's share of the total budget for higher education amounts to 67 per cent. True, every university requires additional funds, but they are not the only ones in need. Therefore, a proper balance must be found, in view of the vital necessity to prevent money from pouring into the economy and placing an additional burden on the national budget, a process that will submerge

us in the galloping inflation from which we have only recently escaped, thanks to the vigorous efforts of all sectors of the economy.

I DO NOT dispute the fact that the institutions of higher learning require added funds in order to maintain their level and also to get ahead in today's race for scientific advancement. However, a thorough examination of the true state of Israel's economy precludes choosing the easier and more popular options, such as demanding that the government allocate additional funds to the academic sector, for the government simply doesn't have the money to do so.

Faced with these considerations, we must look at another option, more difficult and painful perhaps, and certainly unpopular among some of the students, but one that is dictated by the difficult circumstances of the Israeli economy.

Israel's universities must continue to pursue a more efficient course, either by reducing their personnel, particularly the number of administrative workers, or by exercising more stringent supervision over the secondary benefits enjoyed by some of their staff. And they must do so while preparing the faculty frameworks to absorb outstanding graduates, for the sake of both reinforcement and rotation at the research institutes, and of ensuring tomorrow's reservoir of researchers.

For if they do not do so, we shall soon find ourselves in an absurd situation. Within three to five years,

we will be compelled to import scientists, and perhaps even lecturers and instructors, if we wish to preserve our status in scientific research.

To attain greater efficiency, however, there is no choice but to raise tuition fees at Israel's universities which, today, are among the lowest in the Western world. Together with fees, student wages should also be raised and the network of scholarships and bursaries expanded so that economic considerations need not stand in the way of anyone wishing to study.

AT THE deliberations on university tuition, I suggested that the sum be set at NIS 2,700 (\$1,650), with the possibility of half this sum being financed through bank loans, at 6 per cent interest. The remaining interest would be subsidized by the government, and repayment of the loan would start only three years after a student graduates.

I also suggested that the Perah scholarship (whereby students pay reduced fees in return for tutoring needy youngsters) be raised, so that a student who wishes to take advantage of the proffered benefits would pay NIS 485 (\$300) cash for his first year of studies, NIS 565 (\$346) for his second year, and NIS 640 (\$392) for his third year. The loan, as I said, will be repayable three years after graduation, once the student has already found his feet in the economic sector.

It may reasonably be assumed that by his fourth year of working, the student will be able to meet the

repayments without much hardship, especially since these will only amount to about NIS 80 a month.

AS FOR the editorial's concern over a brain drain from the state, I share the writer's anxiety.

If we are to avoid this brain drain, and at the same time attract constructive aliya from affluent countries, and I hope also from the USSR, we must create a suitable arena.

If we fail to act in time, we shall not only create a situation wherein Israeli scientists will stray to foreign fields, but we will also cease to be attractive enough to bring back Israelis with scientific talents to Israel.

This essential and urgent challenge demands our greatest efforts and attention, for it is absolutely vital to us. Recognizing its importance, and aware of Israel's budgetary constraints, the Ministry of Science and Technology has been striving to raise research funds abroad, through both international and bilateral agreements, such as the foundation established recently with Germany.

This is a leading, if not exclusive, means of furthering the cause of our R & D, so that Israel can take its place in the technological race of the advanced countries.

DESPITE all the difficulties encountered by the institutions of research and higher learning, one cannot ignore Israel's considerable advance and achievements in scientific re-

search in the last decade. While in 1970 the State of Israel invested only NIS 24.5m. (\$15m.) in scientific research, in 1986 this investment surpassed the NIS 326m. (\$206m.) mark.

These investments have yielded impressive returns in security, medicine, industry, agriculture and other fields, and have played an important part in increasing Israeli exports, especially in the sphere of advanced technology. The achievements are many, but it would be a mistake to rest on our laurels.

Israel is still in the forefront of international scientific progress, but much work is required if we are to continue to occupy this position. Steps must be taken to improve our high-school graduates and equip them with the necessary skills for academic study. The fact that they are often ill-equipped for this places an additional burden on the universities.

In view of the budgetary constraints, the universities must take greater care in allocating the limited resources available, while according priority to research needs, as do the top academic institutions in the Western world.

Only by doing this will the universities and institutions of higher learning be able not only to retain the respect they have so ardently won for themselves in the academic world, but also to leap ahead and take their place alongside the most prestigious institutions in academe.

The potential is there. It just needs to be realized.

The cost of bias

Aryeh Geiger

IN THE past few years, a heightened and possibly enlightened recognition has developed that the time has come to reappraise the status of women in Israeli society. Not surprisingly, the thrust for this re-evaluation has come from women and has included observant Jewish women.

Evidence supporting the existence of this process comes from various organizations and special interest groups which have emerged. The Women's Agenda/Network, the movement to reappraise *aguna* and women's rights in the courts, are but a few examples. Leah Shakkil's recent battle for her right to be a religious council along with a resistant male majority is another example. No less important has been the recognition and monetary support of American philanthropy (e.g., the New Israel Fund) that the advocacy of women's rights in Israel is a relevant and vital social issue.

Those developments illustrate the social pressure that is emerging. It will not subside until fundamental changes take place. The question which arises is: What in fact are the changes which need to take place in regard to the status of women in Israel?

The first, and in my mind most important change, is in the "mind-set," the frame of reference and value orientation of men toward women. Within this context, there is a great need for change in attitude among observant or Orthodox males (particularly rabbis and other leaders) toward women.

Over the past decade, I have observed a fascinating dialogue between assertive women and Orthodox men — particularly those in leadership positions. The typical scenario is: A woman or group of women assert their desire for change (e.g., fair treatment in religious courts, equal representation in the political arena, etc.). The typical response of Orthodox male leaders is: "This contradicts Halacha" or "These changes are impossible (on religious grounds)."

To my dismay, I often observe women "buying into" this scenario. Thus, the advocacy of women's rights enters the polemics of Orthodox discourse. There are many sensitive halachic issues which cannot be taken lightly. On the other hand, the actual "religious" issues which need to be addressed are distorted and manipulated by religious male leaders who fail to "own up" to the role of the male ego.

Thus, when women seek changes in their religious court, the countering arguments are almost always based on Halacha. In turn, women buy into the process by seeking various alternatives and "openings" in Jewish law which may further their cause. Thus, the possibility of change depends on halachically-

based insights. Furthermore, since this is the case, men can and do often state that the changes sought by women are not only a question of Jewish law, but also of faith.

THIS MIND-SET has provided rabbis and male leaders over the generations with a most remarkable escape route and defence mechanism. It has made it possible for men to obfuscate more rather than important issues. When I, as an observant male Jew, have discussions with women, these dialogues based on my religious identity or male identity? When women are told that they cannot sit among religious men, is that merely a faith-related decision or a manifestation of the male ego? Is the dominance of men over the lives of women within Orthodoxy merely a halachic tradition? Or is it a tradition of a male power base developed over the years which includes a subservient position for women? I am sure that the answers to these questions are to be found both in our halachic tradition as well as in a way of life which has placed men in control.

In light of all this, what changes in the mind-set of men are necessary? First, men, especially in Orthodox circles, must recognize that the positions they hold are not only religiously based, but also gender-based. It is vital that rabbis recognize that they are not only religious leaders, but they are also men with innate gender-based biases.

It is also important that women, particularly within religious circles, recognize and assert their perspectives not only from a religious and/or halachic perspective, but as women.

Little attention has been given to the price we have paid by denying women the freedom to express their frames of reference as women.

It is fascinating that even secular male leaders in Israel use religious arguments in suppressing women's rights. They argue that any decisions on religious issues can have an impact upon the balance of forces of government — via the religious parties — and thus change is impossible.

I have the greatest respect for and belief in Halacha and its relevance to Judaism. Yet, I also recognize that it is no longer legitimate for men to hide behind Halacha and "faith" in order to deny the dominant position that men, as men, hold over women. Furthermore, this lack of shared power which has evolved in Jewish tradition is very costly to Israeli society and the Jewish community.

Within the religious community, people must begin to think of each other not only as observant Jews, but as men and women, each uniquely endowed with qualities for maintaining a creative and productive Jewish community.

The writer who received his Ph.D. at Temple University will be returning to Jerusalem this summer to serve as Co-Principal of the Pelech Religious Experimental High School for Girls.

READERS' LETTERS

SEXUAL BIAS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I read Professor Alice Shalvi's letter to The Post of April 27, in which she reproaches your television critic, Philip Gillon, for referring to a woman (presumably Daniella Weiss) as Moshe Levinger's "virago colleague" and "that woman," rather than according her the basic courtesy accorded men of identification by name and group affiliation. Professor Shalvi points out correctly that Mr. Gillon's remarks reflect a wide-spread sexual bias in the media, that of identifying women almost solely in their roles *vis-a-vis* men, or stereotyping them as sexual or decorative objects.

The fact that this bias is entrenched in the Israeli media cannot be

denied and, in fact, Mr. Gillon, in his comments on Professor Shalvi's letter, does not deny it. Instead he answers Professor Shalvi with typical irrelevant and rampant aggressiveness.

SALLY GILLESPIE

Jerusalem.

Sir, — Phillip Gillon, in his reply to Professor Alice Shalvi's criticism of his sexist style, justifies his failure to identify the woman he was writing about by saying that, with the views that she holds, she should be glad that he did not name her.

What Mr. Gillon is saying in effect is: "I am not a sexist. I am a bigot."

JOSEPH A. REIF

Rehovot.

SOLIDARITY SUNDAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Walter Ruby's story of May 5 about Solidarity Sunday, captioned "Don't send your leaders to Moscow," regrettably diminished the rally's important substantive message by overemphasizing Yosef Mendeleovich's inappropriate personal attack on Jewish leaders Morris Abram and Edgar Bronfman.

Mendeleovich's appearance was not the highlight of Solidarity Sunday; on the contrary, he was a minor and unfortunate footnote.

This year's Solidarity Sunday Rally was significant for two reasons. First, the participation of tens of thousands demonstrated that the American Jewish community remains united in its devotion to secur-

ing freedom for Soviet Jews. Second, speaker after speaker insisted that actions must speak louder than words — that the pressure would continue until Gorbachev actually delivers.

Mendeleovich's message actually differed from those of the invited speakers primarily in tone rather than substance. It is my sincere hope that Mr. Ruby and The Jerusalem Post will focus next time on the broader message rather than rewarding irresponsible and disruptive conduct with undeserved press coverage.

ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN
Associate National Director,
Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith
New York.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. A 65-YEAR-OLD Pakistani grandfather who walked more than 2,000 kilometres to reach the Moslem holy city of Mecca on a pilgrimage across the Arabian desert said he wanted to set an example for the younger generation "which is growing soft."

Mohammed Abbas Ali, a retired major of the Pakistani Army, reached Mecca recently after a 78-day pilgrimage from Abu Dhabi, where he lives.

Ali said he trained for about a year before embarking on his long walk from the east coast of the Arabian peninsula to Mecca.

On one occasion a camel chased him until a Beduin came to his rescue. He was also plagued by dust storms, rain and the heat.

During his trek Ali pushed a two-wheeler trolley loaded with about 25 kilos of food, water, clothing, a sleeping bag and a tent.

Gurdjieff
Ouspensky
Centre
052-574423

P.S. JAPAN'S Ministry of Finance has told the company that paid nearly \$40 million for a Vincent van Gogh painting that the steep price could damage Japan's image.

The ministry took the action "to make the company aware of the influence of such behaviour to the public," a spokesman said.

He said a high-ranking ministry official made the remarks in a meeting with Yasuo Goto, president of Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. The official spoke to Goto one day after auctioneers in London identified Yasuda as the buyer of the painting "Sunflowers."

Yasuda bought the 1889 work by the Dutch artist on March 30 at a London auction, tripling the highest price previously paid for an auctioned painting. The company said it made the purchase to commemorate the company's centennial next year.

P.S. LOOKING for that special gift for the person who has everything?

A cool \$4.9 million can buy a 100-year-old California town, complete with general store and 610 metres of beachfront property.

Dillon Beach, population 300, is for sale, and three shops and a trailer park are part of the package. But despite its fine location on the water about 65 kilometres north of San Francisco, only a few prospective buyers have expressed interest since it was put up for sale about 16 years ago.

It's a developer's gold mine, according to real estate agent John Duran, who says he's getting a strong response from recent ads throughout the U.S.

"You just can't buy a private beach anymore," he said. "With this, you get the opportunity to essentially build a resort from scratch."

UP TO 50% DISCOUNT

Car Rental

- At unbeatable prices • All new models •
- All sizes • Air-conditioned • radio • tape
- Station wagons • Minibuses for up to 12 passengers

YOURENT.CO.

5 Pines Street (op. Central Hotel) Jerusalem
Phone 240903 or 227943
(24 hour service except Shabbat)
Free pick-up. Delivery to airport and hotels.

KEEP ISRAEL BEAUTIFUL!

"NAVEH" STANDS FOR ELEGANCE, LUXURY AND RELIABILITY

An unmistakable glow of pride radiates from everyone associated with us at NAVEH — now firmly established as Israel's foremost developer of exclusive, elegant residences, stylishly designed to American standards.

We shall be delighted to show you our superb selection of:

- Magnificent 3,4 & 5-room apartments and penthouses in Merom Naveh (Ramat Gan)
- Fabulous penthouses in Naveh Amirim (Herzliya)
- Beautiful semi-detached cottages in Naot Amirim (Herzliya)

Please visit our sales offices or write for a brochure.

The writer who received his Ph.D. at Temple University will be returning to Jerusalem this summer to serve as Co-Principal of the Pelech Religious Experimental High School for Girls.

NAVEH
Construction Company (1956) Ltd.
Subsidiary of Property & Building Corp. Ltd.

Head Office: 53 Arlozorov St., Tel Aviv 62646 Tel: 03-241166.
Open: Sun., Mon., Tue., Thurs. 9.00 am. — 1.00 pm., 4.00 pm. — 6.00 pm.; Wed. 9.00 am. — 1.00 pm.

MAIMONIDES MEDICAL WRITINGS

By Fred Rosner, M.D.

Maimonides studied and practised the art of healing in the 12th century — and his medical writings have endured to intrigue professionals and laymen till today.

In this, the first of eight volumes, Maimonides deals with specific issues.

Published by The Maimonides Research Institute, hardcover, 185 pages.

PRICE: NIS 21

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me MAIMONIDES — MEDICAL WRITINGS.
I enclose a cheque for NIS 21.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
CODE _____
TEL _____